March 6, 1776. NUMB. 2463.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

TO BE LETT,

A FARM in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, whereon the late Peter Becket lived, containing about 400 acres, 200 of which is banked meadow, and the arable land in the beſt order. As the quantity of meadow will require a perſon of activity to bring and keep it in order, any one with a ſufficient ſtock, and well recommended for his abilities in that way, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN LARDNER, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. *March 1, 1776.*

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 14th day of March inſtant, on the premiſes,

A LOT of GROUND, containing about two acres (bearing orchard) ſituate on the Old York Road, nearly adjoining the Crooked Billet Inn, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe and work-ſhop erected thereon.

Alſo to be ſold by public vendue, the 15th day of March inſt. on the premiſes, a tract of land, ſituate in Gwinned townſhip, on the North-wales road, about 19 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 52 acres, about 7 whereof watered meadow, 10 acres of woodland, and the remainder cleared, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe erected thereon.

The above deſcribed lands are to be ſold purſuant to the laſt will of Derick Tyſon, late deceaſed. Attendance will be given at 10 o'clock each day, by JOHN CLEAVER, JONATHAN TYSON, and DANIEL TYSON, Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of 254 acres of good land, ſituate in Weſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, near 60 acres of which are woodland, well timbered, and about 40 acres of good meadow, a great part of which is well watered by a large ſtream, and 9 or 10 acres more may be made; likewiſe a conveniency for a griſt-mill, and a ſufficient orchard on ſaid place; the fences almoſt all new ſet, and in good repair; likewiſe a large dwelling-houſe, one part frame and the other ſtone, with a good draw-well near the door; likewiſe a good log barn, with ſtone ſtabling under the whole. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to JACOB BUFFINGTON, on ſaid place. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE lot of land, in the townſhip of New-Providence, in the county of Philadelphia, 20 miles from Philadelphia, containing 3¼ acres of land, the moſt part of which is good meadow, a ſmall bearing orchard of the beſt fruit, with a good dwelling-houſe, part ſtone and part wood, with good out-houſes, &c. a good garden, and well of water near the door. For a view of the premiſes, and terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Feb. 23, 1776. § FRANCES LALLEY.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Kennet, Cheſter county, containing upwards of 300 acres of land, with a good dwelling-houſe, ſufficient for ſeveral families, kitchen, and waſh-houſe, with a pump under the ſame; likewiſe very convenient for a ſtore (as it has been occupied in that ſort theſe ſeveral years paſt) being on the roads leading from Cheſter to Nottingham, and from Wilmington to Lancaſter, in a very public part of the country; barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, &c. in good order; the land is good, with a large quantity of meadow. For terms, apply to SAMUEL MENDENHALL, in Concord, or JEHU HARLAN, near Downing's tavern. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to *James Bickham*, by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to make payment, before the firſt day of April next, otherwiſe they may expect to be ſued.

GEORGE BICKHAM

Has yet remaining on hand, a large and general aſſortment of European, Eaſt and Weſt-India goods which he is determined to ſell off on the very loweſt terms for caſh only; he takes this method of returning thanks to his kind cuſtomers for their favours, and requeſts a further continuance of the ſame, which he will always make it his ſtudy to merit. Said *George Bickham* requeſts all thoſe that are indebted to him to make payment, before the firſt day of April next, otherwiſe they may expect -------. He has the indentures of an Engliſh ſervant lad to diſpoſe of, about 15 years of age, has upwards of 6 years to ſerve; he is ſold for want of employ. ¶ 7/6.

February 20, 1776.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

DESERTED from Captain John Miller's company, in the Fifth Battalion of *Pennſylvania* Forces, the following men, *viz.* *Thomas Hogg*, born in Yorkſhire, in England, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a freſh complexion, ſhort brown hair; had on, when he went away, a white coat, old leather breeches, white ſtockings, and an old coarſe hat. *Thomas Burns*, born in the city of Dublin, in Ireland, 5 feet 10 inches high, much given to quarreling; had on, when he went away, an old ſurtout coat, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, a felt hat, blue ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid Deſerters, and brings them to my quarters, in the Barracks, or confines them in Philadelphia Goal, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by Captain JOHN MILLER. ¶

DESERTED, on the 18th of February, 1776, from Captain Nathaniel Vanſant's company, in the Fifth Battalion, commanded by the Hon. Col. M'Gaw, a certain *Zachariah Homes*, aged 38 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, black complexion, ſhort black hair, a whitiſh coloured coat and waiſtcoat; ſaid he was born in London. Alſo *John Clanderd*, ſaid he was born in Sheffield, in Old England, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, aged 31 years; had on, when he deſerted, a blue ſhort jacket, leather breeches, black ſtockings, and new ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Deſerters, ſo as they may be ſent to the ſaid company, ſhall receive Fifteen Shillings reward for each, with reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ Captain NATHANIEL VANSANT.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Friday, the 9th of February laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, a Dutch ſervant woman, named AGNES HARTMAN, *about 25 years of age, very luſty, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, light hair, dark complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; took with her one cotton chintz gowns, ſeveral bed-gowns, lincey petticoats, and Dutch clothes. Whoever will bring ſaid ſervant to her maſter ſhall have the above reward, paid by* JOHN MOON, *or* JOHN HAY. ¶

To be SOLD, for Want of Employ,

A NEGROE BOY, 15 Years of Age; he is ſenſible and handy. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Eaſton, February 23, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at Eaſton, in Northampton county, on Tueſday, the 19th day of March next, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Cheſtnuthill townſhip, in the ſaid county; bounded by lands of Philip Serfaſs and Jacob Weis, and containing 150 acres; late the eſtate of John Kaſler; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Adams, late of Chriſtiana-bridge, New-Caſtle county, by bond, note, or book-account, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, properly proven, that they may be ſettled by

ELIZABETH ADAMS, Executrix; JOHN CLARK, and JACOB HOLLINGSWORTH, Executors. ¶

For ſale, a Negroe wench, 23 years of age, hath had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, well acquainted with all kind of houſhold work. Alſo, eleven years of a leaſe, of 72 acres of well-improved marſh, on White-clay-creek. Enquire as above.

Philadelphia, February 23, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Maulſby, late of this city, Innholder, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them to us, the ſubſcribers, in order to have them adjuſted. HANNAH MAULSBY, and

¶ MORRIS MAULSBY, Execut.

February 27, 1776.

THERE is in my cuſtody, a certain man, named *James Rolaſſon*, who was taken up and delivered to me as a run-away ſervant ſome time ago; this is therefore to deſire the maſter of ſaid ſervant (if any there be) to come, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold for his fees, in four weeks from this date. THOMAS DEWEES, Goaler. ¶

PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRACTS from the VOTES of the Honourable HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, February 23, 1776. A. M.

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN *of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *in* General Aſſembly *met*,

The *PETITION* of the PRIVATES of the MILITARY ASSOCIATION of the City and Liberties of PHILADELPHIA,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners, having the greateſt Confidence in the Equity and Juſtice of this Honourable Houſe, have ſigned the Articles of Aſſociation framed the laſt Seſſion, notwithſtanding the many Difficulties to which they are thereby ſubjected, and the ſtrong Inducements to them to become Non-Aſſociators by the eaſy Terms of Exemption, being firmly perſuaded that, on a Reconſideration, this Honourable Houſe will remove every reaſonable Cauſe of Complaint, and hear with favourable Attention what your Petitioners with the greateſt Deference and Reſpect beg Leave to point out as neceſſary to quiet the Minds of the Aſſociators, and excite them to act with Chearfulneſs and Vigour in the Service to which they may be called. When the Importance and Neceſſity of defending our Country againſt the Ravages of a cruel and deſolating Enemy are ſo obvious, no Arguments can be neceſſary to ſhew it to be the Duty of every good Citizen to bear an equitable and proportional Part of the public Burthen; and ſurely no Terms of Exemption, affecting Property merely, can be deemed equal to the Riſks and Dangers to which they expoſe themſelves, who are under the moſt ſolemn Engagements of Honour and Duty to lay down their Lives, if neceſſary, in Defence of their Country;—but your Petitioners would more eſpecially ſolicit the Attention of this Honourable Houſe to the following Particulars, in which they humbly apprehend the Reſolutions of the Houſe to be defective.

1ſt. That no Regard has been ſhewn to the great and *otherwiſe uſeleſs* Expence Aſſociators have been at to equip themſelves with Arms and other Accoutrements, and the long and earneſt Aſſiduity with which they have endeavoured to qualify themſelves for the Duties of the Field, they beg Leave to obſerve that, in levying Penalties upon Non-Aſſociators, this Honourable Houſe have confined their Views to the future only, impoſing no more on ſuch Perſons than what might be eſteemed an Equivalent to the 20 Days which are expected to be employed in the Field.—Though this Honourable Houſe upon the ſlighteſt Attention to the Subject muſt, and indeed ſeem to be, ſenſible that the Time preſcribed is not ſufficient to acquire a competent Knowledge of the Art military, as they recommend it to the Aſſociators, not already ſufficiently expert, to meet as frequent as they can, at other Times, to perfect themſelves in the military exerciſe. Here then your Petitioners conceive themſelves aggrieved; that, while animated with a fervent Regard to Liberty and their Country, they have acquired a ſhare of military Knowledge ſufficient, they hope, to encourage them to meet the Enemy in the Field, and being thereby expoſed to the greateſt Danger, as moſt capable of repelling it, no Regard has been ſhewn either to the Expence of Equipment, or Loſs of Time in acquiring this uſeful and neceſſary Knowledge.—The Hardſhips and Partiality of the Regulation will farther appear more ſtrongly, when it is conſidered that your Petitioners will probably be called out to do Duty before many of the Field-days arrive—ſo that the ſtrongeſt Temptations are held out from the Smallneſs of the Penalty to the Lazy, the Timid and Diſaffected, to avoid the Danger and Fatigue, by neglecting to qualify themſelves, or at a critical Moment evading their Duty.—So apparent already are the Effects of this Regulation, that Perſons of the above Character affect to ridicule thoſe whoſe Patriotiſm would lead them to Activity and Action when neceſſary, by repreſenting this Honourable Houſe as rating their Lives at 50ſ. a Piece.—Such eaſy Terms of Exemption, in Times of ſuch imminent Danger, your Petitioners humbly conceive ſeem rather an Invitation to prefer Eaſe, Security and Convenience, to the public Intereſts and Safety, and if unaltered will leave your Petitioners little to hope or expect, but the Exertions and Efforts of a generous Few whoſe Zeal will probably prove their Deſtruction.--Your Petitioners humbly preſume, that, when ſo much is at Stake, and there is ſo little Proſpect of ſecuring it but by the Sword, the Terms impoſed upon Non-Aſſociators ſhould be ſuch as to induce every Man of ſuitable Age and Strength, not truly conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous, to join in the Aſſociation, and not ſuch as would lead every one, whoſe Attachment to the Cauſe of his Country did not ſupercede every other Conſideration, to pay his Fine and decline ſerving; they therefore cannot but lament that while they who are Enemies to the Liberties and Cauſe of *America* may, under the Authority of the Province, appear in the Garb of its beſt Friends, by paying leſs than 5ſ. per Month, they who are really its beſt Friends are liable by an accidental Deficiency to be reproached with Cowardice and expoſed to Infamy.—

Your Petitioners, ſenſible that a Compenſation for Arms and paſt Time employed in the public Service involves ſeveral important Conſiderations, do not preſume to point out any Sum, but beg Leave to ſtate their Complaint, and leave it to the Wiſdom and Juſtice of the Houſe to give them ſuitable Redreſs.—

Secondly. Your Petitioners beg Leave to repreſent, that, under the preſent Regulations, the Eſtates of Non-Aſſociators pay nothing but in common with Aſſociators; and by this Means ſuch Perſons, who, by Age or other Incapacity, are not included in the above Articles, have the Protection and Security ariſing from the Aſſociation upon eaſier Terms than others; an Indulgence for which your Petitioners can ſee no good Reaſon, and which involves ſome of the moſt conſiderable Eſtates in the Province;—beſides perſonal Service being principally required for the Protection of Property, your Petitioners would, with all Humility, ſubmit to the Honourable Houſe, whether an annual Sum of ſo much in the Pound, over and above the Taxes paid equally by Aſſociators and Non-Aſſociators, ought not to be levied on the taxable Eſtates of all Non-Aſſociators, and others, who do not come within the Limits of the Recommendation of the Honourable Continental Congreſs, reſpecting a General Aſſociation.

Thirdly. Your Petitioners beg Leave to point out a Defect in the above Regulation, reſpecting Apprentices: In ſome Caſes the Apprentice is willing to aſſociate, and the Maſter witholds his Conſent; in others the Maſter conſents, and the Apprentice refuſes. Your Petitioners would humbly propoſe, that in the former Caſe, the Maſter ſhould pay the Fine; and in the other, that the Apprentice, if of Eſtate, ſhall pay the Fine, by his Guardian or next Friend; and, if non-eſtated, ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as the Houſe ſhall deem proper and ſuitable to the Offence.

Fourthly. Your Petitioners do moſt earneſtly remonſtrate againſt the Application of the Fines and Penalties, levied in Conſequence of the Aſſociation: As the Money to ariſe is not by the Way of Tax, to defray the Charge which the Aſſociators may occaſion, they humbly conceive that Reaſon, Cuſtom and Precedent all concur in ſhewing, that ſuch Appropriation ought to be for the immediate Support and Encouragement of the Aſſociation; and this, they humbly ſubmit, might very properly be done in the following Manner: That all ſuch Fines and Penalties, whether levied from Aſſociators or Non-Aſſociators, be carried into a Fund by themſelves, to be appropriated, *Firſt*, To the Relief of ſuch Aſſociators as may be wounded, or otherwiſe diſabled, in actual Service. *Secondly*, To the Relief and Support of the Widows and Children of thoſe who may be killed in actual Service, by Way of Annuity. *Thirdly*, To the providing of Arms and Accoutrements for ſuch Aſſociators as are unable to furniſh themſelves. *Fourthly*, To pay ſuch Aſſociators as, through Poverty, are not in the public Tax-Books, for the Time they may ſpend in the Field. The Reſidue, if any, to be applied as before propoſed. Such an Appropriation, your Petitioners conceive, would give Life and Spirit to the Aſſociation, and, upon a Call of actual Service and Danger, the Mind of the brave Aſſociator would be relieved from thoſe Anxieties for his Family, which would otherwiſe damp his Ardour, and induce him to avoid Danger rather than meet it.

Fifthly. In Order to prevent any Evaſion of the Regulations now or hereafter to be made, your Petitioners pray, that all Perſons alledging Scruples of Conſcience, or claiming Exemption by Virtue of Age or otherwiſe, be, if required, under a Teſt by Oath or Affirmation, before they be admitted to the Indulgence claimed;—as the above Exceptions are not made in Favour of Pretenders, but of thoſe who are truly and really entitled thereto, your Petitioners humbly conceive no good Reaſon can be offered againſt ſuch Claimants giving full Satisfaction, on this Head, to thoſe of their Fellow-Citizens who are riſking all that is dear and valuable to them in Life, in the Defence of the Rights and Intereſts of the Province, in which thoſe of all its Inhabitants are included.

Sixthly. Your Petitioners beg Leave to repreſent, that it has been the Practice of all Countries, and is highly reaſonable, that all Perſons, (not being Mercenaries) who expoſe their Lives in Defence of a Country, ſhould be admitted to the Enjoyment of all the Rights and Privileges of a Citizen of that Country which they have defended and protected:—Under this Conſideration your Petitioners beg Leave to ſubmit to the Houſe the Caſe of a Number of brave and ſpirited *Germans* and others, who have chearfully joined in the Aſſociation, but are

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

AFTER premiſing, that in the following eſſay you are by no means to expect a formal anſwer to the piece ſigned *Rationalis* in your laſt paper, I would inform you, that in a company where the important doctrine of Independancy was pretty thoroughly agitated, a few evenings ago, I gathered the plan of the moderate man to be, for bearing arms and repelling the force that might be ſent againſt America, till Great-Britain would grow weary of the enterprize, and be willing to make up with us on equitable terms. This he urged to be neceſſary for the reaſons commonly produced to maintain that poſition, as our deſcent from Britain, our connection by blood, intereſt, language, laws, conſtitutions, religion, commerce, &c. with its inhabitants; our need of the national protection, if attacked by any foreign power, and the lullaby of our having been a very happy and flouriſhing people during our dependance upon the parent ſtate.

To all this was anſwered, that there were certain times when minor ſtates, as well as perſons, became capable to judge and act for themſelves; that the obligations for parental care and protection could never extend ſo far, as to entitle the former to oppreſs the latter in demands of an indefinite conſideration for ſuch favour; and finally, that unleſs the minor ſtate ſhould at ſome certain time be allowed to have power to debate, and ſettle the *quantum* due for protection, and chooſe whether it comply with ſuch certain terms, or give up the protection offered, they were by no means on an equal footing with natural perſons, who, at a moderately early age, were at full liberty to leave their parents, and do the beſt they were able for themſelves. America, it was obſerved, was not ſent out a colony at the charge of Great-Britain, and, for all the protection afforded her, might well be eſteemed an orphan inſtead of a child; and with all the clamour raiſed on that head, with intention to lull the people into a ſubmiſſion to the moſt ruinous exactions, were a fair account ſtated, it would be found that the balance in favour of America would amaze all mankind! It was further obſerved, that the efforts uſed to perſuade the Americans they are in a ſtate of perpetual non-age and dependance diſcovers ſomething very different from maternal affection or common juſtice. If minors labour for parents, they are alſo ſuppoſed to be provided for in all things by them, and to become lords of all they poſſeſs at certain periods. Here the parallel fails reſpecting ſtates, each of which is preſumed immortal. It remaining, therefore, that the American ſtates are neither the provinces, colonies, nor children of Great-Britain, any more than of Holland, Ireland or Germany, and that from their very ſettlement Britain meaned rather to milk than ſuckle them, the pretended right to controul their manufactures and commerce, to ſell them the lands at a heavy purchaſe, and ſubject to an enſlaving quitrent, which were in great part gained by their own blood and treaſure, is founded in preſumption of ſuperior force rather than ſolid reaſon. Luxury (and the ſearch of ways and means to ſupport it) is arrived to ſuch a pitch in Britain, that the junto, who have uſurped a tyrannic power, want provinces to drain of wealth, as their patterns, the debauched Romans, had. Many are found ſo baſe, as to be willing their countrymen ſhould become tributary to ſuch vultures, if they might have a ſmall pittance for gathering the tax—yea, even on condition it were demanded at the point of the bayonet. Here is the true foundation of the claim of Great-Britain, and here is the undeniable cauſe of the ſupport this claim finds in America! What then are the honeſt, induſtrious and independant freemen of America to do in this caſe? My guide I have ſo long followed tells us, Declare independance immediately! Iſſue a manifeſto, containing a full view of our rights, our grievances, and the unwearied applications we have made for their redreſs! Apply to the ſtate of whoſe readineſs and power to aſſiſt us we have undoubted aſſurance. A neglect to improve the openings given us for that purpoſe may inſpire thoſe ſtateſmen with reſentment, and incite them to accept overtures from our enemies, and then we may indeed become *Provinces!* If we can withſtand the tyrant of Britain without allies, we can, inconteſtibly, better withſtand him with an ally that has ever commanded a very complaiſant behaviour from him. This ally can wiſh for nothing more, than ſuch ſhare of our commerce as will be convenient to both parties; and as that muſt be rather a gain than loſs to us, we muſt be ſtupid beyond conception to delay the meaſure. England has long protected Portugal, for a much leſs lucrative trade than we would carry on with France. Men muſt be very blind, who cannot ſee the fairneſs, the openneſs and ſafety of this obvious road to honour, wealth, freedom and internal happineſs. By how many ways does Divine Providence invite us to emancipate ourſelves from a ſtate, which, remained in, would be the ruin of our poſterity, as certainly as they became human beings. Let prejudiced mortals *dream* what they may, and confound the ignorant with their jargon, freedom and dependancy are oppoſite and irreconcileable terms; and dependancy on a power, over which we have no influence nor controul, is *ſlavery*, or I am yet ignorant of the term. The petty tyrants of every country always wiſh to have the people dependant on ſuch a power; for, under colour of authority from that power, they can carry on their oppreſſions, vexations and depredations, and when they are expoſtulated with on the occaſion, they are ſorry indeed they are put upon ſo diſagreeable a ſervice, but what can they do? ſuch are their expreſs orders! I am widely miſtaken, if nine tenths of the clamour raiſed againſt American independancy do not ariſe from that quarter. They tell you, "they had rather be governed by the mild and wiſe laws of Great-Britain, than the decrees of an American mob." The truth is, neither they, nor their principals, wiſh to be governed by any laws that will effectually ſecure the liberty and property of the people from their ravenous clutches. If the people, by any means, obtain an adequate ſhare in the legiſlature of this country, they know their viſions of golden mountains, and millions of acres of tenanted ſoil, will all vaniſh, and themſelves remain in the deſpiſed rank of their honeſt and contented neighbours. I am apt to think, however, that both principals and accomplices for once overſhot themſelves, and carried the matter too far for a ſafe and honourable retreat. Circumſtances have ſtrangely co-operated to open ſcenes, which no human foreſight could have viewed in their full latitude. And what is there now wanting to compleat the triumph of the friends of human nature, but a little fortitude, patience and perſeverance? All Europe muſt allow, that while America was in the greateſt good humour with her old mother, a ſcheme was laid to keep up a large ſtanding army in her capital towns, and to tax her at pleaſure for the ſupport of it. They ſee that, from time to time, the moſt fraudulent and violent meaſures have been taken to ſupport their entirely unprecedented claim, till at laſt, drained of their national troops, they have applied for aſſiſtance to other nations. By the law of nations, we were diſcharged from our allegiance the moment the army was poſted among us without our conſent, or a ſingle farthing taken from us in like manner; either of theſe being fundamental ſubverſions of the conſtitution. It remains entirely with ourſelves to have ample juſtice done to us. We have nothing to do but declare off, and appeal to the *droit des gens*. A very reſpectable power has given as unequivocal proofs as can be wiſhed, of her diſpoſition to right us. Even the body of the people manifeſt the warmeſt deſire to form a friendly alliance; witneſs the aſſiduous reſpect ſhewn to a private gentleman, whom they only ſuſpected to be a Delegate from the Congreſs. And on the other hand, what does all the hurry of appointing Commiſſioners, and no one knows what, on the other ſide the Britiſh channel indicate? Beſides the diſcoveries of Caſſandra, I will venture to affirm, that our ambitious maſter at length begins to fear in good earneſt, that the ſtring drawn too tight will break, and leave all his colonies to make new bargains for themſelves. Obſtinate and muliſh as he is, he cannot longer perſuade himſelf that two ſuch potent communities as France and North-America will neglect ſuch a fortunate opportunity, to pay themſelves the prodigious ſums he has damaged them in a few paſt years. Aye, ſay ſome moderate men, that is our fear, that France will be for invading Canada or the Floridas, and thus we ſhall be for ever involved in war. Nothing, I confeſs, is more probable, if France can have nothing to expect from us in an amicable and commercial way; but, *e contra*, if we caſt off her ancient enemy, there ſtill remain iſlands, which, from preſent appearances, ſhe has ſome eye upon. From what has happened in the Mediterranean, it ſeems ſhe is now no way ſkittiſh about affronting Oceana on her own element.

I cannot expreſs my contempt of thoſe wretches, who ſay, let us by all means defend ourſelves againſt the violence of adminiſtration till we bring them to reaſonable terms, and then unite again, as we ſhall ever ſtand in great need of the protection of Great-Britain. I verily believe a party among us feels much need of foreign protection; but a people who can make the proudeſt tyrant in Europe talk of Hanoverians, Heſſians, Ruſſians, Scotch-Dutchmen, and half an eaſtern world, even while they are in the very infancy of preparation for defence, need not keep ſuch a puling and whining about protection.

I muſt again exclaim, I cannot have patience with ſuch inconſiſtent mortals, as diſſuade us from accepting aſſiſtance from a power who has at preſent no poſſible claim upon us, nor can ever demand more than we voluntarily and expreſsly ſtipulate, and that when we are in actual war with a power, by themſelves called the moſt formidable in Europe, and yet preſs us to fight that power alone, and bring her to terms, that we may enjoy her protection. If ſuch do not wiſh to have us reduced, rather than protected, by the arms of Great-Britain, I am a novice in politics.

One word concerning theſe auguſt Commiſſioners we hear ſo much of every day. Thoſe Americans, who flatter themſelves their miſſion bodes any advantage to the country in general, will find themſelves as much deceived as they have hitherto been by any ſimilar declaration. The true ſtate of the caſe is ſimply this, their efforts to ſubdue us to their abſolute command have foundered through every court in Chriſtendom, yea, in all quarters of the world, and they cannot keep themſelves from doubting of the ſucceſs. Now a formidable armament is to come, and with them the commiſſioners, to receive ſubmiſſion, and grant pardons on the moſt humiliating terms they can reduce us to, that they may let Europe know their great power in reducing their rebellious ſubjects to a ſenſe of their duty. They are certain their time is ſhort, they therefore aim to put as good a face upon the matter as poſſible, but at any rate to put an end to it for the preſent, ſtill retaining ſo much acknowledged power as will ſink us into ſlavery, whenever they find a proper opportunity to exerciſe it.

Finally, by the moſt unconſtitutional, cruel and unjuſt meaſures, they have driven us to arms; we have emitted millions on the credit of the United Colonies, thoſe millions muſt be ſunk by the power which iſſued them, or a fund of the like kind can never again be eſtabliſhed in America. Had our enemies no other object in view than the diſcredit of the Continental Currency, it would be ſufficient to engage them to ſend a good number of emiſſaries, on any pretence which might give them opportunity to effect it. One depoſit we have in our hands, which will ſolidly fund all the money we will need during the conteſt, which muſt inevitably be given up by the moſt favourable negotiation we can poſſibly flatter ourſelves to expect. Surely a declaration of confiſcation on one ſide will warrant repriſal on the other. This is not only juſt in point of the preſent queſtion, but abſolutely neceſſary to keep the power of the crown within any poſſible limits, which cannot be, while it is poſſeſſed of millions of acres of land which it may diſpoſe of at pleaſure.

All parties agree we muſt one time ſeparate from Britain. Set us back to ſixty-three, and we will be as lucky as a farmer, who ſhould have all his houſes, fences, &c. deſtroyed, and the fields and meadows cleared in that time grown upon again.

CANDIDUS.

CAMBRIDGE, February 22.

We hear the ſloop Grampus, John Bracket, maſter, loaded with bread and flour, bound from Baltimore to Cape Cod, on Tueſday laſt fell in with, and was taken by a number of armed veſſels (part of the Britiſh navy) off the Race Point; they took out of the ſloop the maſter, mate and all the hands except one, and put in their place one midſhipman and three ſeamen, and directed them to ſail for Boſton.—The morning following they ſtruck on Cohaſſet rocks; the people took their boat and went on ſhore—The inhabitants of Cohaſſet went on board the ſloop, took out part of the cargo, and have got off the veſſel: The men are on their way to head-quarters. At the ſame time the above armed veſſel took a large ſchooner from Baltimore, and have ſent her into Boſton.

We hear from Dorcheſter, that about 4 o'clock laſt Wedneſday morning, a large party of the miniſterial butchers were diſcovered croſſing the ice on Boſton Neck to Dorcheſter Neck, ſuppoſed to be about 1000, the centry immediately diſcharged his piece at them, and run for the guard-houſe to inform Capt. Barnes (who commanded the guard) who had already took the alarm by the centry's firing his piece; and from information he could get of the courſe they were ſteering, judged their deſign was to cut off the retreat of the guard which conſiſted only of 60 men. Capt. Barnes immediately marched his guard off the neck to the edge of the marſh, and juſt eſcaped them; and leſt the guns that had been fired ſhould not alarm the camp, he had ſent off ſeveral meſſengers. The enemy marched along with two field peices, and poſted themſelves in ſo advantageous a manner, that Capt. Barnes could not attack them with the leaſt hope of ſucceſs, but waited for the arrival of reinforcements. In the mean time the cut-throats improved every minute of their time in ſetting fire to the buildings on Dorcheſter Neck, while they ſtill moved towards the Caſtle, where boats were ready to receive them, but our troops were ſo cloſe upon them, that they put out the fire of ſix or ſeven of the buildings, and reached the point next the Caſtle before the ſons of Beliel had reached the Caſtle, who had made priſoners of ſix of the guard and one old man an inhabitant.

N. B. It is about two miles from the encampment at Dorcheſter over the cauſeway, &c. to ſaid guard-houſe, and one mile from thence to the point near the caſtle.

We juſt hear, that the Yankey Hero, of 14 guns, Capt. Thomas, belonging to Newbury Port, took and ſent in there laſt Friday, a bark of 300 tons, laden with coal, pork and flour, which was deſigned for the uſe of the miniſterial butchers in Boſton.

NEW-HAVEN, February 21.

The following is an extract of a letter from General Arnold; it is not dated, but by part of the contents, it is ſuppoſed was wrote the laſt of January.

"I have the pleaſure of informing you my wound is in ſo fair a way, that I expect to be on my legs in a fortnight. Notwithſtanding our misfortune, we have continued the blockade effectually; though the enemy are double our numbers, they have not dared to ſhow themſelves without the walls. I expected General Wooſter from Montreal, to take the command here, a Council of War, thought his preſence abſolutely neceſſary there, ſo that I have had a moſt fatiguing time. The continual agitation I have been in has, in a great meaſure, retarded the healing of my wound.—Yeſterday I received a reinforcement of one hundred men from Montreal, and expect ſeveral regiments from below in a ſhort time. I have made every poſſible preparation to annoy the enemy; and if I am properly ſupported, as I make no doubt I ſhall be, from below, I have not the leaſt doubt of Quebec's falling into our hands."

RPOVIDENCE, February 24.

Saturday evening laſt the miniſterial fleet went down the Bay to Newport, and have ſince returned to Hope Iſland.

The ſame day a brig put off from Newport for New-London, having on board a quantity of ſalt, ſome houſhold furniture, &c. the hands being apprehenſive that they ſhould be taken and impreſſed by the miniſterial fleet, obliged the Captain to put back; but in returning the veſſel ran aground near the entrance of the harbour, where, as ſhe could not be defended, ſome men from Head Quarters went on board, and aſſiſted in unbending her ſails, and ſaving ſome of the furniture.—Wallace diſcovered her next morning, when the bomb brig and a tender took poſſeſſion of her; a few ſhot were exchanged between them and ſome of our people on ſhore, but without doing any execution. After taking out the ſalt, they ſet her on fire, and ſhe burnt to the water's edge.

NEW-YORK, March 4.

By ſeveral gentlemen from Albany we learn, that the noted Indian Partizan, Luc La Corne, arrived there laſt Thurſday evening, eſcorted by Major Melchior, with a number of the Officers taken at Chamblee; that Captain Dorſey, with the firſt company of Pennſylvanians, arrived at Montreal the 16th of February; the 18th Captain Jenkins was met on Lake Champlain, with his company; Captain Davis at Crown Point; and Captain Williams at Ticonderoga, all of the firſt battalion of Pennſylvania forces, in high ſpirits; that three companies of Green Mountain Boys were alſo arrived at Montreal; that the lakes were lined with troops from Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and that nothing material has lately happened at Quebec.

Extract of a Letter from Canada.

"It is not improbable that, unacquainted with all the circumſtances, ſome perſons, who while they applauded the courage and reſolution of our late brave General Montgomery, in attacking, under every diſadvantage, a city ſo ſtrongly fortified both by art and nature, as Quebec, with leſs than half the number of men that were within the walls to defend it, many cenſure the attempt as raſh and deſperate. But his ſituation not only juſtified, but made it a matter of indiſpenſible duty, tho' a duty of a nature ſo difficult and arduous, that the moſt heroic virtue and intrepid courage was abſolutely neceſſary to the performance of it. The expiration of the time for which a great part of the provincial troops had been inliſted being near at hand, in a council of war, an attack of the town before that time was determined upon, and a plan concerted. But juſt before its execution, it appearing that ſome deſerters from our army had diſcovered it to the enemy, an alteration became neceſſary, nor was there any time to delay, for the men were on point of returning home, and the General was reduced to the dilemma of making an attack under all diſadvantages, or of raiſing the ſiege, and retiring with the loſs of all the advantages we had gained by the unparalleled fatigues of a winter campaign in ſuch a country. It is no wonder therefore, that perilous as it was, he, with Col. Arnold, &c. determined to make the attack, tho' to ſtimulate his men the General was obliged to head them in Perſon.

"The attack was made with as much bravery as it was reſolved on, and probably would have ſucceeded, had not a fatal diſcharge from the enemy's cannon, ſoon after he mounted the wall, finiſhed the glorious career of our gallant General and ſome of the braveſt of his followers. The principal of theſe were his Aid de Camp, Captain M'Pherſon, of Philadelphia, Capt. Cheeſeman, of New-York, and ten of his company, who all fell at the firſt fire. This mighty loſs at the firſt onſet ſo confuſed and diſcouraged our men, that the remaining officers in the detachment thought themſelves under a neceſſity of drawing off the men.

"Captain Cheeſeman was the firſt that ſcaled the wall, and intrepidly puſhing forward, he received a canniſter of grape ſhot through his body, which brought him to the ground: He attempted to riſe, and his motions indicated a deſire to preſs forward, but all was over, the fatal wound was given, through which fled as brave and heroic a ſpirit as ever animated the breaſt of an Alexander.

"He ſeemed to have a remarkable preſage that he ſhould fall in the attack; he mentioned it without the leaſt ſuperſtitious fear, but with the undaunted bravery of a ſoldier. He dreſſed himſelf that morning extremely neat, and putting five Half Joes in his pocket, ſaid that would be ſufficient to bury him with decency. In him I have loſt a valuable and much eſteemed friend."

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, February 22.

"Captain Manly has refitted his ſchooner, and will ſail in a day or two. The Foy man of war, lately ſtationed off Marblehead, Salem, Beverly, &c. returned to Boſton on Monday. It is ſaid that four ſmaller veſſels are to be ſent in her ſtead, to block up thoſe ports. We have ſix mortars fitted to their beds—10 twelve pounders—6 eighteen pounders—and 12 field pieces, of different calibres (all from Ticonderoga) mounted. The remainder will be fit for ſervice in a week.

On Saturday laſt, David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; was choſen Burgeſs for this city, in the room of Dr. Franklin, who is appointed upon an Embaſſy to Canada by the Congreſs.

EXTRACTS from the VOTES of the Honourable HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 1, 1776. A. M.

A Petition from the Committee of Inſpection for the County of *Bucks* was preſented to the Houſe, and is as follows, *viz.*

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN *of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *in* General Aſſembly *met.*

The *PETITION* of the COMMITTEE of INSPECTION for the County of *Bucks*,

Humbly ſheweth,

THAT, as a general Uneaſineſs prevails among the Aſſociators in this County, on Account of the late Military Reſolutions of this Honourable Houſe, and many Perſons have ſigned them, under a full Perſuaſion that Amendments would be made therein; and as there are many able-bodied Men, between the Age of Fifty and Sixty Years, poſſeſſed of large Eſtates, who are entirely exempt from Military Duty and Expence, your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that the Aſſociation may be extended to the Age of Sixty.

And as the Tax upon Non-Aſſociators is conſidered merely as an Equivalent for perſonal Services, and the Aſſociators have no Compenſation for their Arms and Accoutrements, not to mention the Dangers they will be expoſed to when called into actual Service, your Petitioners pray, that an additional Tax be laid upon the Eſtates of Non-Aſſociators proportionate to the Expences of the Aſſociators neceſſarily incurred for the general Defence of Property.

And as by marching whole Battalions or Companies of Militia, large Tracts of Country will be left deſtitute of Men, except thoſe who either hold all Reſiſtance unlawful, or ſuch as are diſaffected to the preſent Meaſures, your Petitioners therefore beg Leave to ſubmit it to the Conſideration of the Houſe, whether it would not be better to direct the Colonels to draught from their Battalions ſuch Number as ſhall from Time to Time be requiſite, thereby affording an Opportunity for thoſe whoſe Circumſtances will not always admit their going, to get Volunteers in their Stead, and at the ſame Time leaving ſufficient Force in every Part of the Country to quell any local Inſurrections.

All which your Petitioners humbly pray may be taken into the Conſideration of the Houſe, and ſuch Amendments made as you, in your Wiſdom, ſhall ſee meet.

Per Order of the Committee,
JOSEPH HART, *Chairman.*"

Bucks County, in Commitee, Feb. 27, 1776.

A Memorial from the Committee of Safety was preſented to the Houſe, and is as follows, *viz.*

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN *of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *in* General Aſſembly *met.*

The *MEMORIAL* of the COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

THE Committee have, ever ſince their Appointment, applied themſelves with the greateſt Zeal and Fidelity to the important Truſt confided to them, in providing Means for the Defence of this Province; they were however ſuch Means only as were thought more immediately requiſite for our Security againſt the Attempts made by a Naval Armament, and were beſides neceſſarily confined within the Limits of the Funds allotted to them by your Honourable Houſe—but they beg Leave to repreſent, that, as every Day brings with it freſh Proofs of the Violence of the *Britiſh* Miniſtry, and of their fixed Purpoſe to ſubdue the free Spirit of *America*, that has yet given ſuch Obſtruction to all their Schemes of Tyranny and Deſpotiſm—a Purpoſe aſſiſted too by an obſequious Parliament, which may not ſpeak the genuine Senſe of the Nation, though it has unhappily the Direction of its Force, it truly becomes us to prepare ſeriouſly for the Storm gathering over the Colonies, and which, in the Uncertainty of its Courſe, may in a few Weeks fall upon this Province. This being the Idea of the Committee, they have come to the following Reſolution, claiming the moſt earneſt Attention of your Honourable Houſe thereto.

Reſolved, "That Application be made to the Ho-
" nourable the Houſe of Repreſentatives, praying that they
" will take Order for the Raiſing of Two Thouſand Men,
" to act in the Defence of this Province, and this Board
" will repreſent it as their Opinion, that it will be moſt
" for the public Service, that one Battalion of Regular
" Troops be formed out of that Number, and the Re-
" mainder be a Body of Rifle-Men."

The Committee beg Leave to ſolicit your Attention to another Object alſo of extenſive Importance, the Military Aſſociation: The general Sentiments concerning which, they have in the Receſs of Aſſembly had an Opportunity of collecting, and though ſuch Numbers already have, and, we hope, will ſtill engage in it, under its preſent Form, as may prove a conſiderable Addition to our Strength, yet as there are material Objections made to it, and as they underſtand are to be laid before your Honourable Houſe by divers reſpectable Bodies of Men, they ſubmit to you, whether it will not be highly expedient, and conſiſtent with good Policy, immediately to remove every Cauſe of Diſcontent on this Head, from the Minds of the Aſſociators, who under an Apprehenſion of partial and unequal Burthens impoſed on them, have nevertheleſs had the Virtue not to refuſe their Services to their Country, in Confidence that your Honourable Houſe will reconſider the ſeveral Proviſions and Regulations complained of, and give them Satisfaction therein.

By Order of the Committee,
ALEXANDER WILCOCKS, *Chairman.*"

In Committee of Safety, Philadelphia,
February 22, 1776.

Extract of a Letter from Alexandria, in Virginia, dated February 29.

"Gen. Clinton, we hear, is arrived at Hampton, with his troops, and Lord Dunmore is intrenching at Portſmouth."

Laſt Saturday evening arrived here from Canada, Major Melchior, of this city.—He left Montreal about two weeks ago, and informs, that General Arnold, with his little army, were in high ſpirits; and that reinforcements were coming in daily.

It is ſaid the following Colonels are appointed Brigadier Generals in the Continental Army, viz. Armſtrong, Thompſon, Lewis, Howe, Moore, and Lord Sterling.

We hear that the Committee of Inſpection and Obſervation for the City and Liberties have appointed a PROVINCIAL CONVENTION to be held in this city, in order to take into their conſideration the preſent ſtate of the province. The laſt Provincial Convention inveſted them with the above authority.

*** The Subſcribers to *the United Company of Philadelphia for promoting American Manufactures* are deſired to take Notice, that the Annual Meeting of the Company is to be held at Carpenter's Hall on the 16th Inſtant, to proceed to Buſineſs preciſely at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, when a State of the Accounts will be laid before them.

IN CONGRESS, *February* 23, 1776.

Reſolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to contract for the making MUSKETS and BAYONETS for the uſe of the United Colonies, and to conſider of further ways and means of promoting and encouraging the manufacture of FIRE ARMS in the United Colonies. The Members choſen—Mr. *Paine*, Mr. *Wilſon*, Mr. *Huntington*, Mr. *Lee*, Mr. *L. Morris*.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN purſuance of the above Reſolve, the ſaid Committee here notify all perſons who are diſpoſed to contract for the making Muſkets and Bayonets, that they make known their propoſal as ſoon as poſſible to them at Philadelphia, or to the Aſſemblies, Conventions, or Committees of Safety in the Colonies where they live, in order to be tranſmitted to the ſaid Committee.

R. T. PAINE, *per Order.*

IN CONGRESS, March 4, 1776.

Reſolved, That the reſtraint be taken off, which, by a reſolve of the twenty-ſixth of laſt month, was laid upon veſſels loading or loaded with produce for Great-Britain, Ireland, or the Britiſh Weſt-Indies, in conſequence of permiſſion granted for arms and ammunition imported into theſe Colonies. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY,
February 29, 1776.

Whereas many perſons have been employed in purchaſing Fire Arms, in order to carry them into other provinces, and as a practice of this kind may be of pernicious conſequence unleſs they are intended to be employed in ſuch places, as from their ſituation are expoſed to the danger of an attack, of which this Committee in this caſe reſerve to themſelves a right of judging; therefore—

Reſolved, That no perſon or perſons whatever do preſume to purchaſe or carry out of this province any Fire Arms, without application to, and licence from this Committee being firſt obtained.

March 1, 1776.

All perſons who are willing to ſupply the officers and men employed in the naval armament and artillery of this province with the following rations, viz. For each man per week—Seven pounds of bread or ſix pounds of flour, one fourth, at leaſt, to be in flour if required.—Ten pounds of beef, mutton or pork, The value of ſix-pence in roots and vegetables.—A ſufficient proportion of ſalt and vinegar.—Three pints and a half of rum, or beer in proportion—

Are deſired to ſend in their propoſals to this Committee on or before the 8th day of March inſt. The contract to commence the 11th inſt. and continue in force for three months, if the men are not ſooner diſcharged.

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

In COMMITTEE, March 1, 1776.

Henry Juncken, of this city, having voluntarily ſent to this Committee the following letter, which is voted a proper acknowledgment of his own—Ordered, That the ſame be publiſhed in all the news-papers, Engliſh and German, in and near this city.

T. MATLACK, Sec, pro tem.

"Gentlemen,

"WHEREAS I have been charged, before you, of being inimical to the noble ſtruggle for LIBERTY in general, as well as to the Aſſociation in particular; and whereas there may have words dropped in converſation which may be conſtrued as tending to diſcourage thoſe which otherwiſe would have aſſociated, the which was never my intention to do. And whereas I value liberty as dear as life, and am ſenſible that I ſhall reap a proportionable benefit in the ſucceſs of this our noble ſtruggle for the ſame, my intereſt and that of the public being inſeparably connected.

And whereas I am ſorry for any unguarded word or expreſſion which may have dropped from my mouth, and which may convey even the moſt diſtant ſenſe of being inimicably diſpoſed to this our noble ſtruggle, being alſo deeply concerned for the diſpleaſure of the public in general, as well as my reſpected fellow-citizens in particular, for whom I have nothing but love and good-will at heart, and with whom I wiſh to live in peace, harmony and friendſhip; therefore, to appeaſe their minds, and to convince the public in general that this my declaration is ſincere, and that I am not inſenſible to the duty of my country, I do hereby, of my own free will and accord, and without any perſuaſion, threat or compulſion whatever, aſk their pardon for any offence by me to them or any of them given; my future conduct will and ſhall prove that I am equally with them engaged in the ſame good cauſe, and that I am determined (as I always have been) to ſtand or fall with them in this our noble ſtruggle for LIBERTY."

To the gentlemen of the Committee of Inſpection.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, MARCH 5, 1776.

WHEREAS ſome perſons in this city, whoſe affluence ought to ſet them above the temptation of taking an advantage of the diſtreſſes of their fellow-citizens, have within a few days ingroſſed great quantities of Salt, Rum, Cocoa, Coffee, Pepper, Sugar and Molaſſes, in order to ſell them again at exorbitant prices, and thus add to the calamities of our country, while it is ſtruggling under the oppreſſions of a bloody and vindictive Miniſtry.

Reſolved therefore, That this Committee will moſt ſteadily oppoſe ſuch baſe and cruel practices, and expoſe the authors of them, of whatever rank and degree in life. For which purpoſe, the Diſtrict Committees are requeſted to make immediate inquiry into the grounds of this complaint, and report to this Committee to-morrow evening the names of thoſe perſons whom they find, or have good reaſon to ſuſpect of ſuch practices, in order that juſtice may be done to our ſuffering country, and thoſe perſons meet with the infamy and treatment they deſerve.

By Order of the Committee of Inſpection, &c.
PETER Z. LLOYD, Secretary.

At a ſpecial Meeting of the ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY, *Tueſday, March* 4, 1776.

"*Motion*, That Dr. *John Kearſley*, having ſhewn himſelf inimical to the Liberties of this Country, and thereby rendered himſelf unworthy of being a Member of this Society, be expelled: *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the ſaid Dr. *John Kearſley* be expelled, and no more conſidered a Member of this Society; and the Secretary is directed to publiſh this Minute in the public News-Papers of this City. *Publiſhed by Order,*

RICHARD PETERS, jun. *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, March 4, 1776.

ALL perſons who remain indebted to the late partnerſhip of CALDWELL and WILSON, are deſired to make immediate payment to JOSEPH WILSON, in whoſe hands the books and papers are, and who only is entitled to receive the ſame: Thoſe that neglect this notice may depend on their accounts being given to a Lawyer to recover. 6 *W.*

The WEEKLY VOTES of the preſent Sitting of the Honourable *Houſe of Aſſembly* of this Province, are Publiſhed and ſold by *Henry Miller*, in Race-ſtreet. Alſo the YEARLY VOTES of the laſt Seſſion. And the *Fourth* and *Fifth* VOLUMES of the *Collection of Votes*; the former from the Year 1744 to 1758, and the latter from 1758 to 1767, incluſive.

Where alſo may be had,
BACHMAIR'S *GERMAN* GRAMMAR.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

AN ORATION,
IN MEMORY OF
GENERAL MONTGOMERY;
And of the OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who fell with him before QUEBEC.

Drawn up (and delivered *February* 19, 1776) at the deſire of the Honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS,
By WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Provoſt of the COLLEGE of PHILADELPHIA.

O Thou, who bad'ſt them fall with honor crown'd,
Soon make the bloody pride of war to ceaſe!
May theſe the only ſacrifice be found
To public freedom, and their country's peace.

*** Sold alſo by Meſſrs. *Hall* and *Sellers*, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and *James Humphreys*, jun. Printer, in Front-ſtreet.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by
LAMBERT WILMER,
Near the Corner of Church-alley, in Third-ſtreet (price One Shilling)

AN Affectionate ADDRESS to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies in America. *At the ſame Place may be had,* An Extract of Baxter's Saint's Everlaſting Reſt; with an Extract of the Chriſtian's Pattern; and ſeveral other uſeful and ſpiritual Books. ¶

EXTRAORDINARY Wages will be given to two or three Journeymen Gunſmiths, who are well ſkilled in Stocking of Muſkets and Rifles. Likewiſe good Encouragement will be given to a Gun-lock Filer, that can make Muſket Locks.---- Apply to THOMAS PALMER, the North Side of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Any perſon that has Skill to accompliſh either of the aforeſaid Branches, may, if they chooſe, work Piece-work, and receive their Caſh every Saturday Afternoon; or a Sum of Money will be advanced to them, by giving Security for the Delivery of their Work. ¶

Newtown, March 2, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 9th day of this inſtant, a certain meſſuage, and tract of land, in the townſhip of Plumſted; bounded by lands of Robert Fiſher, Iſaac Hughes, Samuel Simſon, and others; containing 84 acres; alſo one equal undivided half part of a plantation, and tract of 180 acres, ſituate in Tinicum, adjoining Delaware river; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

Newtown, March 2, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 11th day of this inſtant, a plantation, and tract of about 75 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Middletown, in the county of Bucks, near Newtown; bounded by lands of Mr. Anthony Tate, and others; having thereon erected a new large log houſe, barn, and other buildings; late the property of Thomas Cary; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

To be expoſed to SALE by public VENDUE (for ready money only) on the ſecond day of the Fourth-Month next, called April, to begin at 10 *o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold, at the late dwelling-houſe of* John Jones, *tanner, in Germantown, deceaſed,*

ALL his STOCK on hand, conſiſting of a large number of ſoal and upper leather, hides in the vats; likewiſe a conſiderable quantity of ſoal, upper, and bridle leather; kips and calf-ſkins, tanned and curried; Spaniſh oak, hemlock and black oak bark, and tanners and curriers tools. At the ſame time will be ſold a variety of houſhold goods and kitchen furniture, alſo horſes and cows, carts, ploughs and harrows, a ſled, and ſundry utenſils of huſbandry, alſo a two-wheel chaiſe, and a ſley with ſuitable gears; likewiſe wheat, barley, and rye in the ground. Attendance will be given at the time and place abovementioned, by

ANN JONES, Adminiſtratrix.
WILLIAM PUSEY, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. All perſons who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt it, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be adjuſted and paid. ¶

Finniſton, White-clay-creek, Third-Month 3, 1776.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

TWENTY ACRES of extraordinary wheat LAND, very ſuitable for an orchard, or ſmall farm for a tradeſman or ſhop-keeper, it being on the great road leading from Newland's tavern to Marcus-hook or Naaman's creek, two miles from the former and one from the latter, in the townſhip of Upper-Chicheſter and county of Cheſter; bounded by the lands of John Talbot, John Wilkins, and a branch of Naaman's creek, about one half cleared, the other woodland, by

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

N. B. As the ſubſcriber lives at White-clay-creek, a conſiderable diſtance from the abovesaid premiſes, to prevent trouble to the purchaſer, he has ſet the loweſt price that he will take, viz. £ 4 : 10 : 0, per acre; ſtone for neceſſary buildings, good and plenty. *Wanted immediately, a ſober man that underſtands the farming and grazing buſineſs; alſo a journeyman blackſmith, that is a good workman at edge tools; both of which will meet with good encouragement if they apply ſoon as above.* ¶

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain THOMAS CHURCH'S company, two ſoldiers, *viz. Edward Graham* (but may change his name) an Iriſhman, a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on, when he went away, a long grey ſurtout coat, old waiſtcoat and breeches, old ſhoes and ſtockings; lightiſh coloured hair; a new hat, but has ſwapt it for an old one, to get a little money; is given much to drink; was ſeen on the road leading from Cheſter to Philadelphia; he ran away from the Hoſpital, and pretended to be ſick ever ſince he enliſted. The other, named *John Kinſey*, an Iriſhman, well ſet, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, talks good Dutch, ſmall ſore eyes, by trade a taylor; had on a brown ſurtout coat, torn between the ſhoulders, a lightiſh coloured old jacket, blue under ditto, buckſkin breeches, old check ſhirt, blue yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid Deſerters, ſo as the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall have for *Kinſey* Eight Dollars, and for *Graham* Four, with reaſonable charges, per Capt. THOMAS CHURCH, of the Fourth *Pennſylvania* Battalion. ‡

Abington, Philadelphia county, Second-Month 27, 1776.

STOLEN laſt night out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, a brown HORSE, about 14½ *hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, ſhod before, about* 7 *years old, a natural pacer no brand nor ear-mark. Whoever takes the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, and ſecures the thief, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS FLETCHER.* ¶

[Advertiſements omitted this week will be inſerted in our next.]

not entitled to the Privileges of Freemen Electors.—Good Policy, as well as Gratitude, ſuggeſt the Propriety of granting every Indulgence which can attach them to this Country, and animate them in its Defence; your Petitioners therefore pray, that ſome Mode may be adopted for the Purpoſe.

Seventhly. Your Petitioners pray this Honourable Houſe to reviſe the 34th Article of the Rules, framed the laſt Seſſion, for the Government of the Aſſociators, by ſubſtituting in the Place of the Penalty therein mentioned, "That ſuch Offender ſhall be forever hereafter incapable of holding any Office of Profit or Truſt, under the Authority of this Province:" They moreover pray this Honourable Houſe to give Directions to two or more Aſſociators, to join the Commiſſioners of this City and the ſeveral Counties, in hearing the Appeals of ſuch Perſons as are mentioned in the 11th Reſolution framed in the laſt Seſſion of this Honourable Houſe.

Eighthly. It is with great Concern your Petitioners inform this Honourable Houſe, that, notwithſtanding the Directions given and pointed out the laſt Seſſion, there is great Reaſon to fear the Aſſeſſors in many Places, from different Motives, have omitted to execute the Branch of their Office which reſpects the Aſſociation:—Your Petitioners therefore pray this Honourable Houſe to make ſome further Proviſion againſt ſuch Neglect, ſo that the ſalutary and beneficial Effects, ariſing from the Aſſociation, may not fail through the Neglect or other Miſconduct of thoſe entruſted to carry into Execution the Intentions of this Honourable Houſe.

Your Petitioners, with the utmoſt Humility, requeſt this Honourable Houſe to take theſe Matters into their ſerious Conſideration, and grant them ſuch Relief, as, in their Wiſdom and Equity, ſhall ſeem beſt calculated to remove that Inequality which appears in the foregoing Terms of Exemption, and ſuch other Redreſs as the Nature of the Caſe may merit and require.

And your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, ſhall ever pray, *&c. Signed by Order of the Committee of Privates,*

SAMUEL SIMPSON, *Chairman.*

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN *of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *in* General Aſſembly *met,*

The *MEMORIAL* of the OFFICERS of the MILITARY ASSOCIATION of the City and Liberties of *Philadelphia,*

Sheweth,

THAT your Memorialiſts have peruſed, at the Requeſt of the private Aſſociators of this City and Liberties, their Petition to your Honourable Houſe, and concur with them in the Sentiments therein contained, earneſtly deſiring the Attention of the Honourable Houſe to the weighty Matters therein ſet forth.—In Addition to the ſeveral Amendments propoſed by the Privates to the Rules and Regulations relative to the Aſſociation, your Memorialiſts beg Leave to ſubjoin the following, which they think of great Importance.

That Numbers of the preſent Aſſociators are People who have not heretofore aſſociated, and therefore are for the moſt Part undiſciplined.

Among theſe are a great many Apprentices and others, who, however deſirous they may be of gaining Military Inſtruction, will not be permitted to turn out oftener than the Regulations require. And it is well known to Perſons of Experience in this Way, that it is impoſſible to train Men ſo as to render them expert Soldiers, without great Aſſiduity and frequent Exerciſe, and that the Times mentioned in the Regulations are ſcarce ſufficient to perfect a Man even in his Manual.—Your Memorialiſts therefore requeſt the Honourable Houſe would increaſe the Number of Days appointed for the General Meetings of Aſſociators, which, in the Opinion of your Memorialiſts, ſhould be at leaſt once in every Week.

That the Wages appointed for Drummers and Fifers are ſo extremely trifling, that no Perſons can be procured to do the Duty, and our Battalions are almoſt totally deprived of their Muſic, as the Drummers and Fifers have left the Aſſociation to get Employ where they receive Pay on which they can ſubſiſt. That the Drummers and Fifers are in general Perſons who have no other Way of gaining a Livelihood; and as much Time is taken up in perfecting themſelves, they ought, as we conceive, inſtead of caſual and uncertain Pay, to have a permanent and ſettled Support.

Your Memorialiſts therefore pray the Honourable Houſe to raiſe the Wages of the Drum and Fife-Majors, and allow the Drummers and Fifers reaſonable and conſtant Pay, that Perſons already taught may be induced to join the Aſſociation, and that others may be incited to qualify themſelves for this Part of Military Duty, which is not merely Parade, but abſolutely eſſential to the Service.

That the Officers of the ſeveral Battalions experience many Inconveniences from the Want of a Serjeant-Major; and as there are now in all the Battalions Officers tolerably qualified, it is ſubmitted to the Honourable Houſe, whether, inſtead of an Adjutant, it would not be better to appoint a Serjeant-Major on conſtant Pay, and let a Subaltern Officer in every Battalion do the Duty of an Adjutant.—

Your Memorialiſts beg Leave to give it as their Opinion to the Honourable Houſe, that the ſeveral Alterations and Amendments pointed out in the Petition from the Privates, together with thoſe beforementioned, being made, the Minds of the People will be entirely ſatisfied, and Strength and Vigour will be given to the Aſſociation, which, though now very extenſively adopted, will then be more generally agreed to, and which Perſons in general ſigned, not becauſe they eſteemed the Regulations perfect, or in all Caſes proper, but from their Zeal for the Cauſe and the Confidence they had in the Honourable Houſe that you would be pleaſed to remedy all Defects when applied to for that Purpoſe.

By Order of a Board of Officers,

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, *Preſident.*"

Philadelphia, February 21, 1776.

New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, Feb. 27, 1776.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant lad, named Iſaac Still, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlender built, pale complexion, light brown hair, inclining to curl, a large ſharp noſe; had on a coat and jacket, of a light aſh colour, both turned, the coat lined with ſhaloon, metal buttons on both, thoſe of the jacket on the left ſide, by miſtake of the taylor, old green pluſh breeches, much faded, 2 pair of yarn ſtockings, of a light blue colour, 1 pair footed, coarſe ſhoes, old braſs buckles, new felt hat, two ſhirts, one country linen, the other hickory. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by*

¶ *JOHN MACKEY.*

WHEREAS *a certain young Man, from the back Parts of Virginia, was over Night at the Houſe of Matthew Mc Hugh, Innholder, in Lebanon Town, Lancaſter County, on Thurſday the 8th ult. and was enquiring after an old Man who led a Horſe laden with Deer-ſkins, ſaying, "that he had travelled with an old Man Part of his Way from Virginia, and being in or near a Settlement, called Connegocheague, he went out of the Road to ſee an Uncle who lived in that Part of the Country, and entruſted the ſaid old Man with one of his Horſes, laden with Deer-ſkins, and 25 Pair of Leather Breeches, and that he had a conſiderable Sum of Money packed up in the Deer-ſkins; that he had ordered the ſaid old Man not to croſs the River Saſquehanna until he had overtaken him; of which ſaid old Man he had not heard one Word ſince he left him; that he was afraid his Horſe, Deer-ſkins, Breeches and Money were loſt, and that he would give Ten Pounds to get his Property again." And whereas we the Subſcribers having received Information, that a certain old Man, who had a Horſe laden with Deer-ſkins, was at a certain Tavern near Lebanon, where he had ſtaid two Nights and near two Days; upon examining the Man on Tueſday Night, the 13th ult. he told his Name was Daniel Simkins; that the Skins and Horſe belonged to a certain John Bartley, who he knew was gone before him, but that he would take his own Time to follow him; and the ſaid old Man offering to ſell one of the Deer-ſkins in our Preſence, we the Subſcribers took into our Cuſtody the Horſe, Deer-ſkins and Breeches, but having found no Caſh, nor near the Quantity of Breeches mentioned by the ſaid young Man, we cauſed an Inventory to be made thereof; therefore the Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have his Goods again, by applying to the Subſcribers, in Lebanon Town.* MATTHEW McHUGH, DANIEL OLDENBRACK. ¶

Eaſt-Fallowfield, February 26, 1776.

WHEREAS a certain JANE TAYLOR left a quantity of womens wearing apparel, in October laſt, for a pledge in ſecurity for a ſum of money lent her by the ſubſcriber; theſe are therefore to inform the ſaid Jane Taylor, and every other perſon, that if the ſaid clothes are not redeemed in four weeks from this date, they will be ſold to defray ſaid debt, with the coſt of this advertiſement, by DAVID McCROWREY. ¶

Philadelphia, March 2, 1776.

WAS taken up, on the 21ſt of February, a BAY MARE, 13½ hands high, no ſhoes on, has a ſmall ſtar on her forehead, a ſhort ſwitch tail, in good order, and about 13 years old. The owner by applying to Peter Hoſe, at Mr. John Philips's place, in Moyamenſing townſhip, or to ISAAC LORT, Cryer, in Strawberry-alley, proving his property, paying charges, may have her again. ¶

WHEREAS ELIZABETH, the wife of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Deptford, and county of Glouceſter, in Weſt New-Jerſey, hath eloped from his bed and board (without any juſt cauſe) and taken with her ſundry of his goods and effects, and at preſent has taken up and cohabits with one Robert Henry: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof; as witneſs his hand, this 24th day of February, 1776. JOHN STEEL. ¶

RUN *away on 12th of February, 1776, from the ſubſcriber, in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, and province of Pennſylvania, an apprentice lad, named Henry Thomas, country born, about 19 years of age, Cordwainer by trade, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well ſet, ſhort black hair; had on, when he went away, a brown broadcloth coat, with white metal buttons, ſome carved and ſome plain, the lining of the fore parts green, a ſtriped lincey jacket, with wooden buttons, ſheepſkin breeches, with wooden buttons, a fur hat, newly trimmed round the brim, about half-worn, a check ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair brown yarn, the other grey worſted, ribbed, old ſhoes, with buckles, not fellows. Whoever takes up the above deſcribed apprentice, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* WILLIAM LEE. ‡

THIS preſent inſtant, on the fourteenth day,
My apprentice boy did run away;
Thomas Stillenger he is called by name,
His indenture further teſtifies the ſame;
Small of his age, in his twelfth year,
My bargain of him has been very dear;
He has always been a vexatious lad,
One reaſon why he is ſo meanly clad;
Hat, ſhirt and breeches were almoſt new,
Sheeps ruſſet ſtockings, and half-worn ſhoes,
To deſcribe the reſt I am not inclin'd,
Cloth for a jacket he left behind;
Of apple pies with him he took but five,
For to preſerve himſelf alive;
Three quarter dollars are miſſed of late,
Which perhaps he took to pay his freight;
Believe him not, if you be wiſe,
He is very artful in telling lies,
He is alſo guilty of another crime,
Of taking cloth from time to time,
And as he lived ſo far from ſea,
Down Brandywine did it convey;
The freight whereof not being paid,
Sunk to the bottom and there it ſtaid;
All which by chance is got again,
One piece doth only yet remain;
For which I whipt him, I thought ſevere,
But did not make him ſhed one tear.
Whoever doth him ſafely ſecure,
Of a reward they may be ſure,
Six-pence at leaſt, I do propoſe,
To give for him with all his clothes;
Or clear me of him for ever, and mine,
And his indenture away I will ſign;
Now to inform you further ſtill,
I keep a ſaw and fulling mill; [my abode,
In Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip and Cheſter county is the place of
I ſubſcribe my name unto the ſame, and that is

February 17, 1776. § WILLIAM MOODE.

TO BE SOLD.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Cornelius Engle, *late of Germantown, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 12th day of March next, at two o' clock in the afternoon,*

A CERTAIN LOT of GROUND, containing 159 perches, with a two ſtory ſtone houſe, kitchen, and ſtable thereon erected, on a high and pleaſant ſituation, near the upper end of Germantown, on the eaſt ſide of the main ſtreet. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may ſee the premiſes and know the terms, before the day of ſale, by applying to PAUL ENGLE, and JOHN NICE, Executors. *February 19, 1776.* ¶

THE OWNERS of the *WICACOA* MEADOWS are deſired to meet at the Court-Houſe, in *Philadelphia,* the firſt Monday in April, being the eighth Day of the Month, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, to chooſe MANAGERS and a TREASURER for the enſuing Year. ¶

Weſt Bradford, Cheſter County, February 21, 1776.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the Ninth Day of March next,

THAT noted PUBLIC HOUSE, known by the Name of the Center Houſe, or Martin's Tavern, in Cheſter County, with the LOT of GROUND, containing about two Acres and a half. The Purchaſer to have Poſſeſſion about the 10th of April. The Conditions to be made known on the Day of Sale, and Attendance given, by

¶ JOSEPH MARTIN.

To be SOLD at public SALE, on the 5th day of MARCH inſt. on the premiſes, the ſale to begin at two o' clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE GRIST and SAW-MILL, with about 30 acres of LAND, equal to any in goodneſs on Brandywine; 12 or 14 acres of which are good meadow; there are on ſaid premiſes a dwelling-houſe, a new frame barn, cooper's ſhop, and other out-houſes; likewiſe a good bearing orchard, ſituate on Brandywine creek, about one mile below the forks of ſaid creek, in the townſhip of Eaſt Bradford, and county of Cheſter. The mill is well ſituated for cuſtom, being about 14 miles from a landing, and formerly known by the name of Jones's mill. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber, in Dilworth's town, Birmingham townſhip, or to Nathaniel Morriſon, on ſaid premiſes. BENJAMIN MILLER. §

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 6th day of March next,

A VALUABLE plantation, and tract of 124 acres of land, ſituate near the road leading from Cooper's ferry to Mountholly, in the townſhip of Eveſham and county of Burlington, in the province of New-Jerſey; there are 56 acres of upland cleared, 40 acres of which are good wheat land, about 12 acres of meadow cleared, and 8 or 10 more may be made, the remainder wood land; there are on ſaid premiſes a one ſtory framed houſe, 2 rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the ſame, a well of excellent water near the door, a good barn, ſtables, and ſundry other out-houſes, a good apple and peach orchard; the ſaid plantation is about 12 miles from Philadelphia, 8 from Mountholly and Burlington, about 2 miles from a Friends Meeting-houſe in Mooreſtown, about 6 miles from an Engliſh Church; the houſe is ſituate on a high, pleaſant ſpot, in a healthy part of the country. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the title, and terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land, &c. if deſired.

Feb. 19, 1776. ‖ MOSES HUESTIS.

Second-Month 19, 1776.

To be ſold at public vendue, by the ſubſcriber, on the 13th day of next month,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Middletown, Cheſter county; bounded by lands of William Pennell, and others; containing 107 acres, about 20 of which are woodland, and 6 of watered meadow; there are thereon two good ſtone houſes, one 33 by 22 feet, three rooms on each floor, with fire-places in them, the whole cellared under; the other lately built, 30 by 20 feet, well accommodated with ſeveral rooms and fire-places, a good ſpring of water near to each, and a ſtone ſpring-houſe over one of them, there is thereon a large joiner's ſhop, hath been long experienced to be a good place for workman in that trade; likewiſe a large barn, with plenty of convenient ſtable room joining the ſame, with other out-houſes, and a good orchard. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to John Heacock, living near Middletown Meeting-houſe, or Nathan Heacock thereon. The terms for payment will be made known, at the time and place beforementioned, by JOHN HEACOCK.

N. B. If the abovementioned premiſes ſhould not be ſold they will be rented. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 13th day of the Third-Month (called March) next, at the houſe of JACOB COLEMAN, *in Germantown, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon,*

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone houſe, with a piazza, kitchen, and two ſtores adjoining, with the lot of ground thereunto belonging, a well of excellent water near the kitchen, and a cartway leading into the yard; it is a pleaſant ſituation, and a good ſtand for buſineſs, lying on Germantown main-ſtreet, next to Friends Meeting-houſe. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to THOMAS ROSE, in Germantown, who will ſhew the ſame.

Second-Month 26, 1776. ‖ ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

To be ſold by public vendue, on the 14th of March inſt. if not ſold before by private ſale,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated, about 17 miles from Philadelphia, on the great road leading therefrom to Wright's-town, in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, near the Sign of the Buck, containing about 184 acres, about 100 acres clear, about 8 acres meadow, and as much more may be made and watered, the remainder is well timbered; there are erected on ſaid plantation a good ſtone houſe, cellar under the whole, a log kitchen adjoining ſaid houſe, ſmith's ſhop, ſmoak-houſe, a good frame barn and ſtables, a ſpring of good water near the door, a young orchard, of about 120 trees; there is a good ſtream of water running through the ſame, on which may be erected a griſt, ſaw, or fulling mill; the whole in good repair; the title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the conditions, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on ſaid premiſes, or they will be made known at the time of ſale, by MATTHIAS FENTON.

N. B. The vendue to begin at 1 o' clock ſaid day. †

To be ſold by private ſale, any time before the 15th of MARCH inſt.

THAT noted TAVERN known by the name of the Sign of the Boot, together with the FARM thereunto belonging, ſituated in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, on the great Road leading from Cheſter to Lancaſter, the [illegible]-works and Philadelphia; containing between 2 and 300 acres, about 18 acres of good meadow made, near half the land is cleared, and the wood-land is well timbered. There is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe thereon, four rooms on a floor, a large garret, and a cellar under the whole, a good log building at the end, which ſerves for a kitchen, with one room and a garret, and a good pump near the door; likewiſe a good barn, ſtables, out-houſe, and ſheds to feed 7 or 8 teams, a good ſpring-houſe and orchard. The above premiſes lie on a road much frequented by travellers and waggoners. The title is indiſputable; and the terms of ſale may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the above place. SAMUEL OLLIVER. ¶

*** The premiſes will be rented, if not ſold before that time.

Second-Month 24, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN EASTBURN, late of the Manor of Moreland, in Philadelphia county, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to meet the ſubſcribers, at Jacob Comly's, in Smithfield, on the 19th day of next month, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to pay their reſpective debts due to ſaid eſtate, to prevent trouble and coſt. And all perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be adjuſted by THOMAS TOWNSEND, and JOHN TOWNSEND, Executors.

N. B. There are two Legatees to the above eſtate, to wit, *Mary Studdem,* and *John Eaſtburn,* who are deſired to come and receive their reſpective legacies. ¶

NOTICE *is hereby given to the Creditors of William [illegible], and John Vallentine, confined for Debt in the Goal of Burlington, that they be and appear before Daniel Ellis, and Thomas Rodman, Eſquires, two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County aforeſaid, at the Houſe of Joſeph Haight, in Burlington, on Wedneſday, the 12th Day of March next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid Priſoners ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeable to an Act of the Legiſlature, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors."* Feb. 16, 1776. ¶

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March 13, 1776. NUMB. 2464.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the PEOPLE of PENNSYLVANIA.

LETTER I.

My dear Countrymen,

THE wiſdom of ſome nations has been greatly commended, becauſe they never enacted any *new* law, nor ſuffered any innovation in their ancient conſtitutions, without firſt propoſing the matter to the people, and giving them a full opportunity to expreſs their approbation or diſlike. It is true, we have never come up to the perfection of this rule, yet in the former happy days of the province, it was a good and ſalutary cuſtom among us, freely to diſcuſs and examine all public affairs, in converſation as well as writing, when occaſion required. And although, ſince the commencement of our preſent troubles, this rule could not always be obſerved, yet every unneceſſary deviation from it has but added to the affliction of many real friends of America.

Grievous as the leaſt reſtraint upon the Preſs muſt always be, to a people entitled to Freedom, it muſt be the more ſo, when it is not only unwarranted by thoſe to whom they have committed the care of their liberties, but cannot be warranted by them, conſiſtent with liberty itſelf. Nevertheleſs we readily ſubmitted to it, while any colourable pretext could be offered for requiring ſuch a ſubmiſſion. Nay, we have done more—we have too quietly yielded to a *few* who have been claiming one *power* after another, till at length, encouraged by their ſucceſs, and proſtituting the cry of public neceſſity to cloak an ambition, which needs as much to be checked in the *loweſt* as the *higheſt*, they have now the aſtoniſhing boldneſs to aim at a total deſtruction of our charter conſtitution, and ſeizing into their own hands our whole domeſtic police, with legiſlative as well as executive authority.

To prepare the way for effecting this moſt ruinous deſign, the MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA has been grievouſly wounded, in the perſons of their legal Repreſentatives, by repeated attempts to intimidate them in the diſcharge of the great truſt committed to them by the voice of their country, and the moſt ſcurrilous miſrepreſentation of patriotic exertions which have not been exceeded by any other body upon the continent.

Since the *Preſs* is at length become ſo free, that ſuch publications are thought tolerable on one ſide, it cannot but be judged reaſonable, that it ſhould be equally free on the other ſide alſo; eſpecially where charges are to be anſwered, and innocence defended. At all riſks I am determined to make the experiment, and to offer one appeal to the remainder of our ancient virtue. Nor need any perſons be alarmed; for an indecent or angry expreſſion ſhall not diſhonour by pen, nor yet a ſingle ſentiment, which is not calculated to cement all parties in the province, upon ſafe and popular grounds, more firmly than ever, in executing the Reſolves of Congreſs, and maintaining *American Liberty.* So far as our Committees confine themſelves to the purpoſes of their appointment, which are merely executive; ſo far as they are exerting themſelves to effect what is well expreſſed in the EVENING POST of laſt Thurſday, to have been their original deſign, viz. "a faithful execution of the aſſociation entered into "by the Continental Congreſs, relieving and aſſiſting "thoſe who may ſuffer by the ſuſpenſion of trade, pro-"moting reconciliation upon conſtitutional principles "between Great-Britain and her Colonies; the encou-"raging the manufactory of ſuch articles as are neceſſary "for our exiſtence, cloathing and defence; the prevent-"ing manufacturers or venders of goods and merchandize "from ſelling the ſame at unuſual or extravagant profit," and holding up tranſgreſſors of every rank to public cenſure, without fear or affection—ſo far, I ſay, they ought to have the thanks of their country, for generouſly beſtowing their time and attention to its ſervice, and ought to be ſupported by all good men. In this view they deſerve the greateſt commendation, for their late vigorous endeavours to reſcue their injured fellow-citizens from the avaritious gripe of engroſſers and foreſtallers.

But if, inſtead of being confined to ſuch purpoſes as theſe, any individuals of our Committees, who I truſt will never amount to a majority, ſhould, by the bait of power thrown out to them by deſigning men of this or any other province, be led out of their line, to interfere in matters foreign to their appointment, I am perſuaded, that when they ſeriouſly conſider what may be offered on this head, they will perceive that ſuch a conduct (as it never can be ſubmitted to by the people of this province) would give a more effectual ſtab to our domeſtic harmony, and to the public cauſe, than all the efforts of all the *diſaffected* perſons in America can give.

In carrying on our great controverſy with England, Pennſylvania has no need either to make the leaſt ſacrifice of its conſtitution, nor yet to yield in zeal to the foremoſt of the colonies. It has been our ſingular happineſs from the beginning, that we have been able to grant, and have actually granted, as large ſums for the common ſervice, as any of our neighbours, in proportion to our numbers; and that theſe grants have been made in a way to which the people were accuſtomed, and to which they have given their ſanction, by re-electing the ſame men, ſince the conteſt with England had advanced into open war; thereby pledging themſelves to ſubmit to whatever mode may be adopted by future Aſſemblies for ſinking the immenſe ſums with which the province is charged, as well as ſignifying the fulleſt approbation of the meaſures, which have been concerted for our defence.

This great privilege which we enjoy, of giving our free unbiaſſed voice annually in the choice of an Aſſembly, who, from that moment, by charter, become a conſtitutional body, veſted with the authority of the people, and can meet when they pleaſe, and ſit as long as they judge neceſſary.—This privilege, I ſay, and the eaſe and quiet with which our public buſineſs has been tranſacted, during the preſent conteſt, have been the envy and admiration of our neighbours, who, enjoying no ſuch perfection in their civil conſtitutions, have been driven into the meaſure of Conventions, and forced to hazard the emiſſion of money, and other acts of ſtate, under diſadvantages which need not be mentioned here, as we are yet happily free from them. Would any wiſe people, enjoying ſuch a conſtitution, ever think of deſtroying it with their own hands; or does any other colony, whoſe Aſſemblies can exerciſe their authority, ever think of committing the conduct of affairs to Conventions?

But ſuppoſe our Aſſembly really chargeable with any culpable neglect of duty, with what face could thoſe of our preſent Committee, who are ſo loud in their clamours againſt them, pretend to ſtep into their ſeats? Were they choſen for that purpoſe? No. They were conſidered as choſen for the purpoſes already mentioned; and although they conſiſt of *a hundred* members, they had not two hundred votes. Few people gave themſelves any concern about the election, being well ſatisfied, that any number of reſpectable citizens who would take the trouble of a Committee of *Inſpection*, ſhould be thankfully indulged with the office. But would this have been the caſe, had it been imagined that any among them would ever aſpire at the powers veſted in an Aſſembly, fairly and conſtitutionally elected, to repreſent two or three hundred thouſand people? For, whatever may be pretended about the neceſſity of a Convention, it is certain, that if ſuch a body were to meet, and could ſucceed in aſſuming the powers of government, they muſt all at length be veſted, for the ſake of execution, in the hands of a *few men*, who conſider themſelves as leaders in the city of Philadelphia; and the province in general have but little to ſay in the matter.

Theſe are very ſerious and alarming conſiderations to many; and therefore, after diſcuſſing a certain point of equal importance in my ſecond letter, I will proceed in the ſucceeding ones, to enquire into the juſtice of ſuch complaints as have been made againſt the *Aſſembly*. In ſome inſtances, probably, theſe complaints may appear to be well founded. Where they are ſo, I ſhall be ready to confeſs it; and as perfection is not to be expected in the firſt haſty eſſays of any public bodies, providing for new and unprecedented caſes, I doubt not they will readily make ſuch amendments, as may appear neceſſary to themſelves, or be ſuggeſted by reaſonable men. In ſome inſtances, I ſhall ſhew that they deſerve public thanks, for refuſing to comply with ſome requiſitions formerly made; and that others are now made, which they cannot aſſent to, without a manifeſt violation of our conſtitution; ſuch as blending the military and civil power, and giving Field Officers, who may hold their places for life, the power of determining appeals, and diſcharging aſſeſſments, which is now ſafely lodged in the conſtitutional way, with commiſſioners choſen by the people.

CATO.

LETTER II.

AS I propoſe to take my ſubjects as they riſe out of the times, I ſhall leave to my next letter the further defence of our Aſſembly, to give room for a matter of very great importance, agreeable to what was hinted in the concluſion of my firſt letter.

The account which we have already received of *Commiſſioners* being appointed in England, and ready to embark for America, in order to negociate a ſettlement of the preſent unhappy differences, has engaged the attention, and exerciſed the ſpeculations of many among us. The powers with which they are to be inveſted, the manner in which they are to be received, how they are to be treated with, or whether they are to be treated with at all, have been canvaſſed agreeably to the different veiws or judgments of individuals.

Among others, a writer under the ſignature of Caſſandra, in the Pennſylvania Evening Poſt of laſt Saturday week, has held forth ſentiments which I conceive highly diſgraceful to America, and pernicious to ſociety in general. He pretends to have ſatisfied himſelf (but upon what grounds I know not) that the ſole view of Adminiſtration in this commiſſion is to amuſe and deceive, to bribe and corrupt us. And becauſe he ſuppoſes all of us ſo very *corruptible*, he propoſes, by way of prevention, to ſeize the Commiſſioners upon their firſt ſetting foot on ſhore, and bring them immediately, under a ſtrong guard, to the Congreſs. I have too good an opinion of the virtue and good ſenſe of my countrymen, to think they will pay any other regard to this advice, than to conſider the author as an enthuſiaſt or madman.

The conteſt in which we are engaged is founded on the moſt noble and virtuous principles which can animate the mind of man. We are contending, at the riſk of our lives and fortunes, againſt an arbitrary miniſtry, for the rights of Engliſhmen. The eyes of all Europe are upon us, and every generous boſom, in which the pulſe of liberty yet beats, ſympathizes with us, and is intereſted in our ſucceſs. Our cauſe, therefore, being the cauſe of virtue, it will be expected that all our ſteps ſhould be guided by it, and that where the ſtock is ſo fair, the fruit will be proportionably perfect. Let us not diſappoint theſe ſanguine expectations by the ſmalleſt deviation from thoſe liberal and enlarged ſentiments, which ſhould mark the conduct of freemen; and when the faithful HISTORIC page ſhall record the events of this GLORIOUS STRUGGLE, may not a ſingle line in the bright annals be ſtained by the recital of a diſgraceful action, nor future Americans have cauſe to bluſh for the failings of their anceſtors.

I truſt that there is not ſuch another *barbarian* among us as Caſſandra. I am ſure there are none ſuch among our ſavage neighbours. To what is it that he would perſuade us? To receive with contempt, and treat with inſult, men commiſſioned to negociate with us about matters of the higheſt concern to America, *and at leaſt profeſſing peace*—Perſons cloathed with the character of Ambaſſadors, which has been uniformly eſteemed ſacred by every nation and in every age!

Can a precedent be produced in any country, or at any period, which could be propoſed for our imitation, or give countenance to ſuch a proceeding? Let this writer turn over the volumes which eſtabliſh the principles of the *Law of Nations*. Let him ſearch the hiſtory of every ſtate both antient and modern, civilized and uncivilized. He will find none ſo fierce and rude as not to reverence the rights of Ambaſſadors, and conſider any inſult of their perſons as the groſſeſt outrage that could be committed. Nay, let him enquire among the numerous tribes of Indians that ſurround our frontiers, for ſome example to countenance him in his propoſal! Theſe untutored ſavages would ſtartle at the queſtion, and wonder that there could be a perſon ſo ignorant as not to know that *public meſſengers*, with the CALUMET in their hands, are entitled to audience, reſpect and hoſpitality. And ſhall Americans, glorying in their attachment to the rights of humanity, be the firſt to violate obligations which have been thus univerſally held ſacred? No! Let us never give that advantage to thoſe, who have been ſtriving to excite the indignation of mankind againſt us as faithleſs people, ferocious, barbarous, and uninfluenced by thoſe humane ſentiments and finer feelings, which, in modern times, have in ſome meaſure ſoftened the horrors of war. We know that ſuch a charge is as malicious as it is groundleſs. Inſtances enough might be produced to refute it, ſince this conteſt was carried on by arms; and I truſt no future ones will be found which might have a tendency to ſupport it.

As we have long profeſſed an ardent deſire of peace, let us meet thoſe who bring the terms with that virtuous confidence, which is inſeparable from an upright conduct. Let us hear their propoſals with patience, and conſider them with candour; remembering how deeply the happineſs of millions may be concerned in the iſſue. If what they offer be ſuch as *freemen* ought to accept, my voice ſhall be for an immediate reconciliation; as I know of no object ſo worthy of a patriot as the healing our wounds, and the reſtoring of peace, if it has for its baſis an *effectual* ſecurity for the liberties of *America*. If, on the contrary, the terms which may be offered ſhould be ſuch as we cannot accept, we have only to ſay ſo, and the negotiation will be at an end.

But this writer is greatly concerned for our virtue, leſt we ſhould be cajoled, deceived and corrupted. I confeſs theſe fears appear to me ſo groundleſs, that I ſuſpect their reality. Is it poſſible, in good earneſt, to entertain ſo ill an opinion of thoſe who have ſtaked their lives and fortunes on this conteſt, as to believe that they will ſuffer themſelves to be flattered out of their liberties, or induced to ſell their birthright for a *meſs of pottage?*

When I conſider that this treaty is to be managed, on the part of America, by men delegated for their integrity and abilities by the voice of their country, I feel myſelf quite eaſy on that ſcore. If the ſcheme of the miniſtry be to try the *arts of corruption*, where their arms cannot prevail, there are other and leſs ſuſpicious ways of carrying it into execution, than by Commiſſioners in the face of America, where they will have the eyes of all fixed upon them, and their conduct diligently watched and ſeverely ſcrutinized.

Upon the whole, it appears that this writer is more an enemy to the buſineſs on which the Commiſſioners are to be ſent, that really apprehenſive for our virtue. He ſeems to have drank deep of the *cup of independence*; to be inimical to whatever carries the appearance of *peace*; and too ready to ſacrifice the happineſs of a great continent to his favourite plan. Among ſuch writers I pretend not to claſs myſelf; for I am bold to declare, and hope yet to make it evident to every honeſt man, that the true intereſt of America lies in *reconciliation* with Great-Britain, upon *conſtitutional principles*, and I can truly ſay, I wiſh it upon no other terms.

Why the many publications in favour of *independency*, with which our preſſes have lately groaned, have paſſed hitherto unnoticed, I am not able to determine. But there are certainly times when public affairs become ſo intereſting, that every man becomes a debtor to the community for his opinions, either in ſpeaking or writing. Perhaps it was thought beſt, where an *appeal* was pretended to be made to the COMMON SENSE of this country, to leave the people for a while to the free exerciſe of that good underſtanding which they are known to poſſeſs. Thoſe who made the *appeal* have little cauſe to triumph in its ſucceſs. Of this they ſeem ſenſible; and, like true quacks, are conſtantly peſtering us with their additional doſes, till the ſtomachs of their patients begin wholly to revolt. If little notice has yet been taken of the publications concerning independence, it is neither owing to the popularity of the doctrine, the unanſwerable nature of the arguments, nor the fear of oppoſing them, as the vanity of the authors would ſuggeſt. I am confident that nine-tenths of the people of Pennſylvania yet abhor the doctrine.

If we look back to the origin of the preſent controverſy, it will appear that ſome among us at leaſt have been conſtantly enlarging their views, and ſtretching them beyond their firſt bounds, till at length they have wholly changed their ground. From the claim of Parliament to tax us ſprung the firſt reſiſtance on our part. Before that unjuſt claim was ſet on foot, not an individual, not one of all the profound legiſlators with which this country abounds, ever held out the idea of independence. We conſidered our connection with Great-Britain as our chief happineſs—we flouriſhed, grew rich and populous, to a degree not to be paralleled in hiſtory. Let us then act the part of ſkillful phyſicians, and wiſely adapt the remedy to the evil.

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

AMERICANS!

REMEMBER the Stamp-Act, by which immenfe Sums were to be yearly extorted from you.

Remember the Declaratory Act, by which a Power was affumed of binding you in all Cafes whatfoever, without your Confent.

Remember the broken Promife of the Miniftry,* never again to attempt a Tax on America.

Remember the Duty-Act.

Remember the Maffacre at Bofton, by Britifh Soldiers.

Remember the Ruin of that once flourifhing City, by their Means.

Remember the Maffacre at Lexington.

Remember the Burning of Charleftown.

Remember General Gage's infamous Breach of Faith with the People of Bofton.

Remember the Cannonading, Bombarding and Burning of Falmouth.

Remember the Shrieks and Cries of the Women and Children.

Remember the Cannonading of Stonington and Briftol.

Remember the Burning of Jameftown, Rhode-Ifland.

Remember the frequent Infults of Newport.

Remember the broken Charters.

Remember the Cannonade of Hampton.

Remember the Act for fcreening and encouraging your Murderers.

Remember the Connonade of New-York.

Remember the Altering your eftablifhed Jury Laws.

Remember the Hiring Foreign Troops againft you.

Remember the Rejecting of Lord Chatham's, Mr. Hartley's and Mr. Burke's Plans of Conciliation.

Remember the Rejecting of all your numerous humble Petitions.

Remember the Contempt with which they fpoke of you in both Houfes.

Remember the cowardly Endeavour to prevent Foreign Nations fupplying you with Arms and Ammunition, when they themfelves knew they intended coming to cut your Throats.

Remember their hiring Savages to murder your Farmers with their Families.

Remember the Bribing Negroe Slaves to affaffinate their Mafters.

Remember the Burning of Norfolk.†

Remember their obliging you to pay TREBLE Duties, when you came to trade with the Countries you had helped them to conquer.‡

Remember their depriving you of all Share in the Fifheries you had equally with them fpent your Blood and Treafure to acquire.

Remember their old Reftrictions on your woollen Manufactures, your Hat-making, your Iron and Steel Forges and Furnaces.

Remember their Arbitrary Admiralty Courts.

Remember the inhuman Treatment of the brave Col. *Allen*, and the IRONS he was fent in to England.

Remember the long habitual bafe Venality of Britifh Parliaments.

Remember the corrupt, putrified State of that Nation, and the virtuous, found, healthy State of your own young Conftitution.

Remember the Tyranny of *Mezentius*, who bound living Men Face to Face with dead ones, and the Effect of it.‖

Remember the Obduracy and unforgiving Spirit of the Tyrant, evident in the Treatment of his own Brothers.

Remember that an honourable Death is preferable to an ignominious life; and never forget what you owe to yourfelves, your Families, and your Pofterity.

* *In Lord Hillfborough's Circular Letter.*

† *This, and all the before-mentioned, were open defencelefs Towns, which, by the Laws of War, fhould always be fpared.*

‡ *Act of Parliament* 14 *Geo.* III. *laying a Duty of* Three Pence *per Gallon on all Spirits imported into Canada from Britain; and* Nine Pence *if from any of the North-American Colonies.*

‖ *The Corruption of the one poifoned the other.*

Philadelphia, March 7, 1776.

Meffieurs HALL *and* SELLERS.

I was yefterday greatly difturbed by an incident which fell out in this city. A gentleman was brought before the Committee of Infpection for refufing to take a Maryland Convention Bill. The Committee, on hearing the matter, were obliged to difmifs the complaint as without their commiffion. Every good citizen muft be diftreffed with the contemplation of grievances they cannot find means to redrefs. Certainly thefe feveral Colonial currencies are of this fort. The great intercourfe we are obliged to have with each other from Georgia to Canada, renders thefe currencies very troublefome, I may indeed fay diftreffing; and, notwithftanding the expence of ftriking a bank fufficient to fink every penny of thefe emiffions, I muft beg leave to propofe it to the confideration of the Honourable Continental Congrefs, whether this grievance does not abfolutely demand this fole, adequate and effectual redrefs? A fufficient number of bills might be ftruck in Philadelphia, even of the loweft value judged neceffary, and fent in fheets to each Colony, where Committees of their refpective Conventions or Affemblies would fign, each for themfelves. Their refpective proportions can be as eafily fettled by Congrefs as any other general charge; and fhould an overplus remain to fome, after finking all the bills they have emitted, they would have fo much in bank for future emergencies. To this plan, if the eftablifhment of a mint were added, where the plate with which many families abound could be fitted for a ready exchange with foreigners, for commodities of which the moft opulent will foon be in want, I flatter myfelf the falutary confequences would foon become fenfible to every one. I fhall trouble my readers with no arguments to enforce thefe meafures, as the inconveniencies on the one hand, and the advantages on the other, are too obvious to need them. SPECULATOR.

Meffieurs HALL *and* SELLERS.

THO' the Committee of Infpection cannot be accufed of entire inattention to the public fafety, in the late villainous attempt made to injure us by a fett of monopolifts, I cannot think the fore has yet been probed to the bottom. A gentleman, fome time fince from Great-Britain, informed me, that on a like occafion the regrated commodities were forcibly taken from the monopolizers, and put into the hands of gentlemen of character, who fold them at a reafonable price to all men alike, and returned the money to the owners; and by that means that abominable practice has never fince exifted in that part of the country, the people being refolute to recur to the remedy as often as the difeafe appears.

Refift beginnings, late is phyfic us'd,
When by delays the ills are deep infus'd.

LUKE, THE PHYSICIAN.

LONDON, *December* 23.

His Majefty's fhip the Renown, commanded by Francis Banks, Efq; on her paffage to America, has taken ten fail of American fhips that were going to the fouthward to catch whales; and underftanding from the Americans that feveral fhips of force were cruizing on the Coafts under the orders of the Congrefs, has fent them home, for fear of being retaken by the Americans.

Letters of marque are faid to be now making out at the Admiralty-Office, ready to fign as foon as ever the new American Bill takes place.

A perfon juft arrived from Cadiz brings an account, that two veffels laden with ammunition, &c. going to America, were ftopped there by requeft of the Englifh Conful from proceeding any further.

A Dutch fhip is among the number of thofe taken by the Renown, fhe being loaded with arms and ammunition, and bound to Philadelphia.

Extract of a Letter from Portfmouth, Dec. 18.

"This day arrived here from Chatham, his Majefty's fhip Briftol, under command of Sir Peter Parker, who is going out to America fecond in command. The Boreas frigate, commanded by Capt. Thompfon, has received her orders, and it is expected will fail to-morrow for Bofton."

It is faid that on Thurfday night in debate, a noble Lord faid, that he meant to produce an augmentation of the land forces to 70,000 men, and of the navy to the utmoft poffible extent, to fubdue the rebellious Americans.

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, Oct. 9.

"According to our advices from the feveral parts of this kingdom they continue to fit out men of war with all imaginable expedition; and it is faid that his Majefty will have by January next a more powerful fleet of men of war of the line at fea, than he had when at war with Great-Britain.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *December* 19.

Yefterday, as foon as the order of the day for going into a Committee on the American Prohibiting Bill was read in the Houfe of Lords, the Duke of Manchefter rofe and oppofed it. His Grace obferved, that whatever view Adminiftration could have in deceiving the public, might be matter of fpeculation, and was what he would not pretend precifely to determine; but by the account that appeared in Saturday's Gazette, publifhed immediately under direction of Adminiftration, it appeared they were determined to bring the London Gazette on a level with the Bruffels Gazette, publifhed laft war. It was nearly approaching to it already, but if they continued to improve in the art of mifreprefentation and the fuppreffion of facts, as they had done in the laft Gazette, in relation to the ftate of our affairs in Canada, there was no doubt but the London Gazette would become as famed as the Bruffels. By the account alluded to he remarked, that our affairs in Canada were reprefented to be in a very flourifhing condition; whereas the very contrary was well known to be true, for there were authentic accounts of a later date from that country, which fay that St. John's was in the hands of the Provincials, and that probably the next accounts would bring advices of the total deftruction of General Carleton's army, and that we are not in poffeffion of a foot of land in Canada. His Grace, as well on account of this news, as the general importance of the Bill, moved that the commitment of the Bill might be put off till after the Chriftmafs recefs.

He was feconded by the Marquis of Rockingham, who, befides the general reafons urged by the Duke of Manchefter, faid, that the Merchants were alarmed, and that in fuch a cafe he thought it would be very proper to defer the farther confideration of the Bill till after Chriftmas, as in fuch a ftate of uncertainty, but more particularly on account of the alarm the Bill had created among the trading and commercial part of the nation, the confequences were, in many refpects, much to be dreaded.

Lord Suffolk faid that the King's Minifters were fully juftified in caufing the account relative to Canada to be inferted in the Gazette; that it was the laft authentic account received from that province. That the Miniftry had received the account alluded to by the noble Duke, but they had no right to pay any attention to it, as it did not come through a channel on which they might depend; that it might be, for aught he could fay to the contrary, very true; but whether it was or not, it could not affect the prefent bill; becaufe if Canada was in the hands of the provincials, it fhould become Great-Britain to act with greater firmnefs and vigour.

Lord Townfhend faid, that the prefent reafon for deferring the commitment of the bill had no poffible weight with him. If an account of our prevailing in this fkirmifh, or being defeated in that, was to fway and influence the Britifh councils, it was a ftate he never expected to fee them reduced to; that if this principle, which parliament meant to avoid to purfue, was a *good* one, and practicable, nothing ought to divert them from it; for he hoped they had the power to enforce what they certainly had a right to claim.

Lord Shelburne obferved, that no man had a higher opinion of the military abilities of General Carleton than he had; but he could not fay but that gentleman, if the accounts from Canada could be depended on, had acted in a very unjuftifiable, reprehenfible manner, in his civil capacity.

Lord Townfhend rofe to explain, and paffed the higheft encomiums on General Carleton. He faid there was not a braver nor more capable officer in the fervice. That what he had faid relative to his not having a fufficient force to oppofe the rebels, was not fo much in point of numbers as difcipline. He had, it is true, a good number of troops under his command, but they were moftly compofed of Militia, not ufed to fervice; the whole regular force together not exceeding two regiments, amounting to 700 men.

Lord Shelburne again repeated his entire approbation of General Carleton as an officer, but he faid he had done many things for which he believed he or his principal would be made anfwerable. That he fhould not now trouble their Lordfhips on that head, but he hoped that the day was not very far diftant, when the matter would be fully cleared up. As to the want of force, or want of difcipline, the General could not help that, it behoved thofe only who neglected that fervice to anfwer for his want of fuccefs.

The queftion was at length put on the Duke of Manchefter's motion for poftponing the bill till after the recefs; paffed in the negative without a divifion.

The Lord Chancellor moved for the order of the day, but before the Chairman had time to take the chair, the Duke of Manchefter acquainted the Houfe, that he had a Petition from the Merchants of Briftol againft the Bill. His Grace obferved, that he did not know whether it was confonant to the orders of the Houfe. He read the heads of the petition in his place, which defcribes the ruinous confequences of the Bill, as refpecting the Merchants of that town concerned in the American trade.

Lord Sandwich fpoke to the matter of order; faid no motion could be received while the order of the day was before the Houfe; that, befides, he believed there was no oceafion for particularly attending to the contents of the petition, as he meant to offer a claufe which he believed would in a great meafure remedy the grievance ftated in the petition.

The Houfe then went into a Committee of the whole Houfe on the Bill, Lord Scarfdale in the chair, when feveral amendments were made, and claufes offered.

Lord Sandwich offered a claufe to protect all veffels and their cargoes, if two thirds of which fhould appear to belong to Britifh fubjects.

Lord Dartmouth offered an amendment to the preamble and the concluding claufe, to afcertain and fhew that the power of pardoning, vefted in his Majefty by the Bill, was inherent in him, and only given here to anfwer a particular purpofe.

Lord Sandwich offered another claufe in favour of the Weft-India Iflands.

The Bill being gone through, Lord Scarfdale left the chair, and a motion was made, that the claufes and amendments be reported this day, which was agreed to.

A Proteft was yefterday entered againft the proceedings of Friday laft, upon the fecond reading of the American Bill, and figned by the following Lords. viz. Abergavenny, Richmond, Rockingham, Ponfonby, Manchefter, Fitzwilliam, Abingdon, Chedworth.

On the 6th inftant feveral of the tranfports, with provifions on board for America, and upwards of twenty other fhips, with provifions for the Weft-Indies, failed from Cork.

Dec. 29. General Burgoyne is arrived from Bofton. An exprefs brought the news to Lord George Germaine about twelve o'clock yefterday morning.

It was debated in Council to fend fhips to the relief of Quebec, but was given up as impracticable at this feafon—fo that the firft news likely to come from that quarter will be that all Canada is in the hands of the United Colonies.

General Bofcawen, lately arrived from America, is Nephew to the late General Bofcawen, who died about four months fince, and came to England in order to take poffeffion of the eftate and effects left him at the demife of his late uncle.

Yefterday one of the tranfport fhips lying off the Tower, after having taken on board cloathing and arms for 3000 men, fell down the river to Gravefend, and was to fail the firft fair wind for Ireland, to take on board a regiment of foldiers waiting at Cork to embark with all expedition for America.

Yefterday morning advice was received at Dover, with an account of the Queen of Naples, Powell, from Bofton, being fafe arrived there. She has been only 21 days on her paffage, and it is faid has brought over feveral Officers and paffengers from Bofton. Many other fhips that have difcharged their cargoes there are hourly expected home.

We hear it is in contemplation to double man all the fhips of war which fhall hereafter fail for America; the extra hands to ferve as marines during the voyage, and on their arrival to be incorporated with the troops already there.

It is reported, that a certain patriotic Society intend to withdraw entirely from all parliamentary attendance, and to give the public, in a fpirited declaration, their reafons for their feceffion.

No lefs than fixteen rendezvous are opened in the feveral parts of London, for the entering of feamen in the fervice of the navy.

A great number of cutters and fchooners are building at Coleftrand, Folkftone, Yarmouth and Dartmouth, from 30 to 70 tons burthen, for the ufe of Government.

It is reported, from the difpofition, or rather indifpofition of a certain German Potentate, our Miniftry may expect to be precipitated into frefh embarraffments, as a new hunt will in confequence be up, which will oblige them to call their dogs off from a falfe fcent.

When all the intended reinforcement arrives in America, the Provincial Camp will not be attacked. The plan laid down is faid to be this: To deftroy every town on the fea coaft, to draw their army from one place to another, and harrafs and ftarve them if poffible; but to be very careful about coming to a general engagement: But if by any means the Provincial Army can be divided, then the Regulars are to attack them.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 26.

Commodore Hammond has given orders to all the navy officers to ceafe firing on our fentinels or fmall parties, on pain of being broke.

It is faid that the troops with Lord Dunmore, to the amount of 500, are entrenched at Portfmouth, and that a confiderable number of our people are intrenching fome little diftance below them.

By Mr. Hancock Lee, lately from Kentucky, we are informed, that the Indians have fcalped two or three white people on the Ohio, and that the commanding officer at Detroit offers them 10l. for every fcalp. Capt. Neaville, at Fort Pitt, writes his friend in Frederick to the fame purpofe, but fays the reward is 50l. a fcalp.

The gentlemen of Alexandria have got down the cannon from Winchefter, and are putting their town in a pofture of defence.

WORCESTER, *March* 1.

We are told a gentleman who came out of Bofton laft Friday reports, that the enemy have taken away their mortars from Bunker's-Hill, and carried them to Bofton; that a council of war had been held in Bofton for feveral days; that General Howe had advifed the Mandamus Counfellors to go to England, and the tories to leave the town; that all the veffels in the harbour that were not in the King's fervice, were taken up to tranfport the tories and their effects; and that it was furmifed in Bofton, that fhould another battle enfue, and the regulars be defeated, they would fet fire to the town, and remove to fome other part of the continent.

It is a prevailing opinion, that fomething extraordinary will turn up in the courfe of a few days.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

We are informed by a Captain of a veffel from Rhode-Ifland, that laft week Captain Wallace landed his marines on Conanicut in the evening, and began to burn the buildings, but being difcovered by one of the centinels, a number of our people concealed themfelves behind the walls and fences until they came near them; but the commander thinking it unfair to fire on them without giving them notice, called out, "Who comes there," when he heard Wallace order his men to make ready, upon which our party inftantly fired among them, and killed and wounded 30 of Wallace's people, among the flain was on officer of marines, and the drummer, who was killed by Wallace's fide, which was plainly feen by the light of the houfes on fire. Thofe that were not wounded of Wallace's party retreated on board the fhips with greater hafte than they landed.

Wednesday last Wallace and his fleet went down the Bay to Rhode-Island, on which they gave him a cannonading as he passed, and on Saturday he returned again, when they paid him the same compliment.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, February 19.

"Capt. Graham of the second battalion is just arrived from Quebec—nothing very material, but that the blockade is kept up completely, and frequent desertions from the town: I am told they have been seen to break up the vessels in the harbour for fire wood: This absolutely does great honour to General Arnold and his little party, however they will now get ease, as troops are coming in pretty fast; one company of Pennsylvania troops arrived yesterday, with some American manufactured gunpowder, and many of the New-England volunteers. We now have, I imagine, about 1500 men before Quebec, but before the reinforcement arrived, the blockade was kept up with about 500 men, exclusive of a few Canadians, in whom little or no dependance could at that time be put, nor indeed at any time, without a greater force of Continental troops."

We hear by a gentleman from Rhode-Island, that the Macaroni privateer had taken a transport ship from London; it is said that there were found on board orders for General Howe only to act on the defensive till further orders.

We hear that a number of troops are evacuating Boston, and embarking on board the transports; and it is thought they intend to visit New-York very shortly.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

In CONGRESS, *March* 9, 1776.

Resolved, That no oath, by way of test, be imposed upon, exacted or required of any of the inhabitants of these Colonies, by any Military Officer.

Extract from the Minutes.

Published by Order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In ASSEMBLY, November 25, 1775.

1. THE Assessors of the several Townships, Boroughs, Wards and Districts within this Province are required, on or before the 25th Day of March next ensuing, to make in Writing, and deliver an exact List of the Names and Sirnames of every Male white Person, capable of bearing Arms, between the Ages of Sixteen and Fifty Years (Ministers of the Gospel of all Denominations, and Servants purchased *bona Fide*, and for valuable Consideration, only excepted) residing in such Township, Borough, Ward or District, to the Commissioners of the County, chosen by Virtue of the Act for raising of County Rates and Levies.

2. If any Assessor shall neglect or refuse to perform the Duty aforesaid, the Commissioners of the respective Counties, or any two of them, are hereby required and enjoined to fine him in any Sum, not exceeding Ten Pounds, unless such Assessor's Refusal proceeds from conscientious Motives; and such Fine shall be levied and recovered in the same Manner as is directed by the Laws of this Province, for levying and recovering Fines imposed on Assessors refusing or neglecting to perform the Duties therein required of them, to be paid into the Hands of the respective County Treasurers, to be by them delivered to the same Person, and applied to the same Use as the other Monies directed to be levied by the Resolves of this House.

3. The Commissioners of the respective Counties, or any two of them, are hereby required and enjoined to appoint some proper Person to make out the List aforesaid, in the Place of the Assessor so refusing or neglecting, which Person so appointed shall make out and return such List to the Commissioners on or before the First Day of May next ensuing.

4. Every Assessor, or Person appointed in his Place as aforesaid, shall, before he begins to make out the Lists aforesaid, take an Oath or Affirmation, which any Magistrate of the County is hereby enjoined and required to administer, without Fee or Reward: "That he will "go to the Place or Places of Abode of all and every "Person and Persons residing within his Township, Bo"rough, Ward or District, and make a faithful and di"ligent Enquiry of, and endeavour by all other lawful "Ways and Means in his Power, to procure a true and "exact Account and List of the Names and Sirnames "of all Male white Persons, capable of bearing Arms, "who are between the Ages of Sixteen and Fifty Years, "residing within his Township, Borough, Ward or Di"strict, and will make a Return of such Account or List "(if an Assessor) to the Commissioners of the County "respectively in which he resides, on or before the 25th "Day of March next ensuing, or (if a Person appointed "in the Place of an Assessor) on or before the First Day "of May next ensuing."

By Order of the House,

CHARLES MOORE, Clerk of Assembly.

In ASSEMBLY, March 11, 1776. P. M.

On Motion, Resolved, That the Commissioners and Assessors within this Province proceed with all Diligence and Fidelity in the Execution of the respective Duties, required of them by the foregoing Resolutions, without waiting for any further Notice.

Ordered, That this Resolve be immediately published in the several News-Papers of this City.

Extract from the Journals,

CHARLES MOORE, Clerk of Assembly.

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY,

March 6, 1776.

Resolved, That Major Meredith, Captain Wilcocks, Captain Peters, and Mr. Peter Dehaven, be appointed to superintend and conduct the Provincial Manufactory of Gun-Locks in this city; and they are empowered to contract for a convenient situation, and to erect all works necessary for carrying on the said manufactory in the most beneficial manner to the public: And further, to contract for the making Fire Arms, and see that the artificers who have already contracted in this city for that purpose perform their engagements faithfully; and this Board will supply them with such sums of money as the business shall require. *Extract from the Minutes,*

WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That we have, in pursuance of the above Resolve of the Committee of Safety, provided a convenient place for the carrying on a Provincial Lock Factory on an extensive plan; and as a proper person is appointed to direct, teach and superintend workmen in that branch, all smiths who already are acquainted with the lock business, or those who are desirous of instruction, will be employed, by applying to us, or to Mr. BENJAMIN RITTENHOUSE, at the Lock Factory, in Cherry-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia. All persons desirous to contract for the making of Fire Arms, are requested also to apply to

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
JOHN WILCOCKS,
RICHARD PETERS, jun.
PETER DEHAVEN.

Philadelphia, March 11, 1776.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY have voted 1500 Men for the immediate Defence of this Province, viz. two Battalions of Rifle-men, and one Battalion of Musket-men.

On Saturday evening arrived here BARON DE WOEDLKE, formerly a GENERAL OFFICER in the Prussian Service.

Monday last his Excellency General LEE arrived here from New-York.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated March 11.

"The packet is arrived in 9 weeks from Falmouth; in her a Mr. Temple, &c.—No further troops coming out, France protested against it.—Allen, and 34 of his men, put on board the fleet in irons, and turned before the mast.—The letters not come on shore, but money to be sent on board for them.—A report prevails, that our people took possession of Dorchester last night week, bombarded Boston two days, split two mortars, and cracked the Congress."

Another letter from New-York mentions, that the packet left Falmouth about the 10th of January, and that the Commissioners sailed about the same time, for this place.

Yesterday the sloop Fanny, Captain Hayman, arrived here from Ocracock, in North-Carolina, which he left about 13 days ago. By him we learn, that Governor Martin, at the head of about 700 Regulators and Tories, had got between the two Provincial Armies, commanded by the Colonels Ash and Caswell, in order to prevent their joining, but it was thought he would not be able to accomplish his design, as great numbers from all parts were daily going to the assistance of the Colonels. He also informs, that the Tories and Regulators had not been joined by any considerable number of Scotch settlers, as was expected.

Extract of a Letter from Williamsburgh, dated Feb. 27.

"Colonel Corbin is returned from his fruitless journey to Lord Dunmore, who refused to give a commission for holding an Assembly, and only proposed that the principal gentlemen in the country should sign propositions for an accommodation, with which he would go home; but we presume he must get them signed by his old friends in the fleet, or about Norfolk, as he will get very few Gentlemens names to it. He said Commissioners were to negotiate, but did not say who they were.

"His Lordship is not recalled, but has leave to go if he chuses it. His conduct is approved of, and he has unlimited power to draw on the treasury. Col. Corbin says that he, General Clinton, and Capt. Hammond, all appeared in good humour, the latter declaring he had forbid his tenders to offer injury to individuals or their property, his sole design being to watch the water, and enforce the acts of trade. General Clinton had four companies who had not landed, but, on the contrary, the transports with the Mercury had fallen down into the road (Hampton) under sailing orders; he did not mention his destination, but it was gathered from the young officers, that they were to pay a visit to Governor Martin, at Cape-Fear, and then proceed to South-Carolina. On hearing that part of our letter to Col. Corbin read, "that we were not authorised or inclined to intermeddle in the mode of negotiation, which must be left to Congress," the General said there was nothing America could ask in a constitutional way but would be granted, but if we relied on the Congress, we had nothing to expect from Parliament. Lord Dunmore wanted to borrow his troops to drive ours from Kemp's; he asked if ours would not return? the other said he supposed they would; then, says the General, I don't think it worth while to meddle with them.

"P. S. We have just received intelligence from Hampton, that Gen. Clinton, with his troops, the Mercury, Kingfisher, and two or three tenders, went out of the Capes yesterday."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the West-Indies to his friend in this city, dated February 14.

"We have just heard that a brig and a sloop from some part of America, laden with lumber, are taken by one of the English cruisers close in with St. Pieres, Martinico. This conduct enraged the French General, who immediately gave orders for one of his frigates to cruise and protect every American vessel within their limits."

Some of the inhabitants of Antigua have petitioned Admiral Young to grant commissions to fit out armed vessels for the taking all American property, which it is said will be granted shortly.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, March 6.

The several district Committees having returned their reports relating to the engrossing *Salt*, *rum*, *sugar*, *spice*, *pepper*, *molasses*, *cocoa* and *coffee*, it clearly appears that the scarcity of those articles are artificial, and that several persons whose names are returned to this committee (but from tenderness to their families are not published) have formed a cruel design to add to the distresses of their suffering fellow citizens and country, by collecting great quantities of, and exacting exorbitant prices for, the above articles.—A conduct at any time shameful, but at a period of public calamity most barbarous and oppressive, more especially on the poor and middling ranks of life.

Resolved therefore, That this Committee are bound in duty and justice to the inhabitants of this city and province, to give an immediate check to such base and mercenary practices, and for that purpose have fixed the undermentioned prices as just, reasonable and generous, respect being had to the public, as well as to the seller of such goods; and if any persons shall be so lost to virtue, honour, and the public good, as to demand greater prices for the above articles (now imported) than are herein after limited, or shall refuse to sell such articles under false pretences of exportation, pre-engagement or otherwise, in order to avail themselves of the scarcity of such goods, and enhance the price, this Committee do declare that they will expose such persons by name to public view, as sordid vultures, who are preying on the vitals of their country in a time of general distress; the committee therefore do request all persons, of whom demands are made above the prices limited, or who shall be refused to purchase as above, immediately to make their case known to some of the Committee, when such offender being convicted before a general meeting of the Committee, will soon experience what are the feelings and resentment of an injured and insulted people.

Common West-India Rum, 4s. 6d. per gallon by the hogshead, or greater quantity.

Molasses, 2s. per gal. by the hogshead.

Coffee, 11d. per pound by the bag or bale.

Cocoa, five pounds per hundred.

Chocolate, sixteen pence per pound.

Pepper, 5s. per pound, by the bag or bale.

Loaf Sugar single, fourteen pence per pound.

Do. Lump, one shilling.

Muscovado do. first quality, 65s. per hundred, and other qualities in proportion.

Salt Lisbon, 4s. per single bushel, or greater quantity.

Liverpool Blond do. five shillings do.

Jamaica Spirits, of common quality, 5s. and 6d. per gallon.

The prices of goods, hereafter imported, will be put on a proper footing by the Committee, according to the circumstances of such importation.

Ordered to be published by the Committee of Inspection and Observation for the city and liberties of Philadelphia. J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Committee of the county of Philadelphia, on the 17th of February, 1776.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the townships which have not chosen Committee-men to represent them in this Committee, that they proceed to choose the same immediately, and that the said Committee do meet again on Thursday, the 21st of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of JACOB NEFF, at which time every member of the said Committee is particularly desired to attend.

GLOUCESTER, MARCH 5, 1776.

THE GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE, for the County of Gloucester, WILL BE OPENED at the Court-House at Gloucester, on Second-Day, the 25th Day of this instant March. The Commissioners will be ready to receive Borrowers, qualified according to the Directions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, intituled, *An Act for striking One Hundred Thousand Pounds, in Bills of Credit, and directing the Application thereof*; at which Time and Place Attendance will be given according to Law, by JOHN HINCHMAN, JOHN GILL, and JOSEPH HUGG, Commissioners. §

Just printed, published, and now selling by

ROBERT BELL, in Third-street, Philadelphia,

Price Three Shillings, with large allowance to those who buy per the hundred or dozen,

PLAIN TRUTH; addressed to the INHABITANTS of AMERICA, containing Remarks on a late Pamphlet, intituled COMMON SENSE. Wherein are shewn, that the Scheme of INDEPENDENCE is Ruinous, Delusive and Impracticable: That were the Author's Asseverations, respecting the Power of AMERICA, as Real as Nugatory, Reconciliation, on liberal Principles, with GREAT-BRITAIN would be exalted Policy: And that, circumstanced as we are, permanent Liberty, and true Happiness, can only be obtained by Reconciliation with that Kingdom. Written by CANDIDUS.

Will ye turn from Flattery, and attend to this Side?
There Truth, *unlicenc'd, walks; and dares accost*
Even Kings themselves, the Monarchs of the Free!

Thomson *on the Liberties of* Britain.

N. B. To this Pamphlet is subjoined, a Defence of the Liberty of the Press, by the sagacious and patriotic JUNIUS, Author of the celebrated FREE LETTERS to his present Majesty, and his Ministers,

---

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL ALLINSON, of the City of BURLINGTON,

A PLANTATION, situate near 2 miles from the town, on a navigable creek, emptying into Delaware, containing about 75 acres of land, of which about 15 are meadow, most of it is very good, being under a tight substantial bank, 15 more are well timbered, and the remaining 45, except what is appropriated to buildings, is kind arable land; it has a commodious small wooden dwelling-house, with a cellar under the same, and a well of good water at the door; a convenient barn, stable, hay-house and cow-sheds, all new and very pleasantly situate; the garden and orchard contain a great variety of young bearing fruit trees, of the best kinds, English grape-vines, &c. in thriving order.

Also three dwelling-houses in the city, with good cellars under them; one stands on York-street, is two stories high, has three rooms on a floor, a hay-barrack, stable and cow-shed, with a work-shop contiguous; it has a garden, a pretty grass lot, and a bearing orchard of choice apples, all containing near four acres. The house and lots may be sold separate, if a purchaser pleases.

The other two are tenements, which have been used to accommodate two families in each; they stand on Pearl-street, below Market-street, and have suitable garden-ground.

Any persons inclining to purchase are desired to view the premises, and may then be informed of the terms, by applying to the subscriber, who will convey a good title thereto.

The new Edition of the LAWS of NEW-JERSEY is now binding, in Burlington, and as fast as compleated will be sent to the persons who took in subscriptions, by calling on whom the subscribers may be furnished.---A few volumes more than subscribed for were printed, and may be now had of the aforesaid

Second-Month 16, 1776. § SAMUEL ALLINSON.

To be SOLD by private SALE,

A VALUABLE Lot of Land, situated on the old York road, opposite the Seven-mile stone, containing $22\frac{1}{4}$ acres and 7 perches, a good stone dwelling-house thereon erected, with three rooms on a floor, and a kitchen, with a never-failing well of good water near the door, a large stone barn and a chair-house, a good bearing orchard, one third of the land good watered meadow, and about 8 acres good timber land, all in good repair. Any person inclining to purchase the above premises, may know the terms, by applying to NATHAN THOMAS, or SAMUEL HARPER, near the premises. ¶

Plymouth, March 11, 1776.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I passed a Note, on the 4th instant, to a certain Casper Weaver, for Ten Pounds, payable Three Months after Date, at the House of Martin Showaker, Innkeeper, in Germantown; but as I have received no Value for the same, these are to forewarn all Persons from taking an Assignment of said Note, as I will not pay it, unless compelled by Law. § SAMUEL DAVIS, jun.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1776.

THE HIGH BRED HORSE

PANTALOON,

WILL Cover this Season, at Joseph Ogden's, at the Middle Ferry, on Schuylkill, at FOUR POUNDS the Season, or FORTY-FIVE SHILLINGS the single Leap, and FIVE SHILLINGS to the Groom. He is a beautiful bay, with black legs, mane and tail, better than 15 hands high, remarkably strong, and will be 4 years old next May; he is allowed by those who have seen him to be the handsomest horse ever bred in America. To prevent the disappointment that often happens by a horse covering a great number of mares, he will positively be allowed to serve no more than forty, the advantage of which all breeders must see. Pantaloon was got by Granby, his dam by Wildair (who now covers in Yorkshire at Ten Guineas a mare) his grandam by Bullyrock, his great grandam by Telemachus, his great great grandam by Governor Ogle's barb, his great great great grandam was imported from England, and got by Captain Hartley's blind stallion, who was esteemed one of the best of his day.

N. B. Those who intend sending mares to the horse are desired to send their names, and number they propose to send, to prevent disappointment. Pasture for mares will be provided, at Five Shillings per week; the money for covering and pasture to be paid when taken away.

Also at the above place will COVER, *at Forty Shillings the Season, or Twenty Shillings the single Leap, and* 2/6 *the Groom, The Horse* YORRICK. *He is a dark grey, near* 15 *hands high, rising four years active, and carries lofty; he was got by the noted hunting horse Yorrick, imported from England by John Foxcroft, Esq; his dam by the old Belsize Arabian. Pasture, &c. as above.*

[Advertisements omitted this week will be inserted in our next.]

Possibly some men may have harboured the idea of independence from the beginning of this controversy. Indeed it was strongly suspected there were individuals whose views tended that way; but as the scheme was not sufficiently ripened, it was reckoned slanderous, inimical to America, and what not, to intimate the least suspicion of this kind.

Nor have many weeks yet elapsed since the first open proposition for independence was published to the world. By what men of consequence this scheme is supported, or whether by any, may possibly be the subject of future enquiry—Certainly it has no countenance from the Congress, to whose sentiments we look up with reverence. On the contrary, it is directly repugnant to every declaration of that respectable body. It would be needless to quote particular passages in proof of this, as they are to be met with in almost every page of their proceedings. I will refer to a few only, viz. their Resolves, March 5, 1775—their Declaration, July 6—their Address to the King, July 8—their Letter to the Lord Mayor of London—and more especially their Declaration for a Fast, June 12, in which with the deepest marks of sincerity they call upon all America to join with them in addressing the great Governor of the World—" humbly beseeching " him to avert the desolating judgments with which we " are threatened, to bless our rightful sovereign, &c.— " that so America may soon behold a gracious interposi- " tion of Heaven for the redress of her many grievances, " the restoration of her invaded rights, and reconciliation " with the parent state, on terms constitutional and " honourable to both." Will any one be so hardy as to say, that either the appointment or observation of this solemn day was a mere mockery of Heaven and Earth, or even that any American joined in it, who was not sincere?—I trust not. But if multiplying authorities were of any use, I might add the sentiments of our own Representatives in Assembly, expressed in the instructions to their Delegates; the sentiments of Maryland in similar instructions; the Resolves of New-Jersey and New-Hampshire; nor shall the much injured province of Massachusetts-Bay be left out of the catalogue; whose Provincial Congress, while yet bleeding with the wounds received at Lexington, thus addressed the inhabitants of Great-Britain—' These are marks of ministerial ven- " geance against this Colony, but they have not yet de- " tached us from our Royal Sovereign, &c. trusting that " in a *constitutional* connexion with the mother country, " we shall soon be a free and happy people." These were the sentiments of the Colony of the Massachusetts, signed by that great Martyr to Liberty, Dr. WARREN, and soon after sealed with his blood.

The sentiments of sundry other Colonies might be shewn to have corresponded with these—But this letter has already reached its full length. I shall take some future opportunity to examine the arguments which have been offered to induce a change of these sentiments; and upon the whole I doubt not to make it appear that independence is not the cause in which America is *now* engaged, and is only the idol of those who wish to subvert all order among us, and rise on the ruins of their country!

CATO.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A PERSON who understands FARMING in all its Branches, also PLANTING and PRUNING all Kinds of FRUIT TREES and HEDGES, and draining WET or MARSH MEADOWS, in the best Manner, wants a Place as Overseer on a Plantation. As he is an elderly Man, he would not choose to go to any Part of the Country subject to the Fever and Ague. Letters (Post paid) left at the Printing-Office, directed for T. D. will be duly answered. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an indented *DUTCH* SERVANT MAN, who has near five Years to serve. Enquire of *ROBERT PAUL*, in *Bensalem* Township, *Bucks* County, twelve Miles from *Philadelphia*. ¶

Several SUMS of MONEY

To be LETT at Interest, on good real Security,

BY *JOHN ORD*,

NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER,

In Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets. §

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT or PLANTATION, situate in Providence township, Philadelphia county, joining the great road that leads from Philadelphia to Reading, between Perkiomen and Skippack, near the English Church, containing about 22 acres of good LAND, with a good stone dwelling-house, a well at the door, and a good bearing orchard, containing about 80 or 90 apple-trees. Whoever inclines to purchase the said plantation, or lot of land, may apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, and know the terms of sale.

¶ NICHOLAS CUSTER.

N. B. The title is indisputable. *March* 4, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in West-Caln township, Chester county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, about half a mile from William Clingan, Esquire's, containing 123 acres of LAND, with good allowance, 100 of which are under the quitrent of a small part of a red rose, about 60 acres cleared, some meadow, part made and more may be made, and well watered, the remainder well timbered, two dwelling-houses, a good barn, stable, and stone spring-house, over a spring of excellent water, and a good bearing orchard. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN SINKLER, and JOB SINKLER, on the premises. *March* 4, 1776. §

March 5, 1776.

THESE are to give notice to the creditors of Thomas Vaughan, a prisoner, confined for debt in the goal of Salem, that they be and appear before Grant Gibbon, Andrew Sinickson, John Holmes, John Mayhew, or any two of them, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for said county, at the house of Joseph Haynes, in Salem, on Thursday, the 11th day of April next, to shew cause why the said debtor should not be discharged, agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly, intituled, *An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.* ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

ON *the 3d day of March*, 1776, *ran away from the subscriber, living in Coventry township, Chester county, a German servant man, named Martin Leib, about* 20 *years of age, about* 5 *feet* 4 *inches high, has brown hair; had on, when he went away, a half-worn felt hat, claret coloured coatee, with metal buttons, a light blue double breasted jacket, new buckskin breeches, a pair of blue ribbed stockings, and a pair of shoes, soaled, with two sorts of brass buckles in them. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable costs, from*

¶ ABRAHAM SCHLEIFFER.

TO BE SOLD,

The following described HOUSES and LANDS, late belonging to THOMAS PRYOR,

A LOT of LAND, on which are a brick dwelling-house and wooden kitchen, situate on Delaware or River-street, in the city of Burlington, under the house is a good cellar; the lot extends back to Pearl-street; at the front, on Pearl-street, is a convenient bake-house, for baking of loaf bread, &c. and a cellar under it, a chair-house adjoining; this bake-house may be readily altered into a convenient dwelling-house, and the oven used for the baking business, to accommodate which a part of the lot may be taken off, and, if the purchaser chuses, sold separate from the dwelling-house; both have the advantage of a large alley from street to street.

Also a Lot of Ground contiguous, fronting the opposite side of the said street, and extending to the low water mark; with a commodious brick bake-house, 20 feet by 60, thereon; it has two new ovens, of the best construction (each of which will draw about half a hundred of middling bread) and the privilege of a good pump at the door, with the necessary apparatus for carrying on the baking business, proper granaries, a conveniency for drying of bread, and a good lodging-room.--- There is also a convenient wharff on the river, front of the bake-house (where boats may load and unload with ease) and tackles for hoisting stuff, either from the wharff or a boat into the bake-house, and room for stowing of wood and faggots.--- The whole is well calculated for any person inclining to carry on the baking business to advantage, or taking in of grain for exportation, or retailing of flour.

Also a Lot, containing about a quarter of an acre, commodious for a garden or grass lot to the dwelling-house.

Also a Tract of Woodland, situate on Musconetconk creek, in the township of Roxbury and county of Morris, adjoining lands late the London Company's, containing about 418 acres, within two miles of Andover Forge.

The Moiety of a Tract of Land, situate in the township of Greenwich and county of Sussex, containing 200 acres, held in common with Samuel Pryor, adjoining lands of Philip Willard and the Devisees of Thomas Lambert.

And one fourth part of a Tract of Land, containing about 100 acres, held in common with William Hewlings and Samuel Pryor, situate in the township of Roxbury, in the county of Morris; bounded by lands of Frederick Sovern, John Budd, William Hewlings, and lands late John Baynton's. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises, and know the terms, by applying to Samuel Noble, in Philadelphia; Samuel Allinson, in Burlington; or, as to the three last, to Ebenezer Cowel, of Trenton, Surveyor, and may depend on a good title from the said

SAMUEL NOBLE, and } Trustees.
SAMUEL ALLINSON, }

N. B. WILLIAM HEWLINGS and SAMUEL PRYOR consent to sell their shares also.

Philadelphia County, March 8, 1776.

To be SOLD by the Subscribers, at public VENDUE, on Monday, the 25*th instant, on the premises,*

THE PLANTATION late belonging to LEONARD HENDRICKS, in Towamensing township, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, near Skippack creek, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, containing 130 acres of land, about one half thereof cleared, about 10 acres thereof meadow, the remainder exceeding well timbered; there are on said place a good square log house, with 3 rooms and a kitchen, and a cellar under the whole, a frame barn and log stabling, a well of constant water near said house, a good bearing apple orchard, and other fruit trees. The title is indisputable. The purchaser may have reasonable allowance for payments. Any person that may incline to view the place, may apply to Herman Hendricks, in Whitpain township, or to George Reiff, near said place. There will be sold at the same time, two mares, a colt near 2 years old, cows, sheep and swine, &c. and sundry houshold goods. The sale to begin at ten o' clock in the forenoon; where due attendance and reasonable credit will be given, by HERMAN HENDRICKS, and GEORGE REIFF, Executors. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 3d of this instant March, from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury township, Chester county, an Irish servant lad, named *Andrew Rankin*, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, with blackish bushy hair; had on, when he went away, a new wool hat, lined with red, an old light coloured cloth coat, with the button holes pretty much broke, an old cloth waistcoat, patched with cloth of several other colours, a shirt, the body made of tow, the sleeves made of good hemp linen about an eight hundred, leather breeches about half worn, with buckles at the knees, blue stockings, lately footed with lighter coloured yarn than the legs, a pair of shoes, with strings, lately half soaled. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL MARTIN.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Bethel township, Lancaster county, on the 12th day of February last, an indented Irish servant man, named *John Battersly*, aged about 26 years, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, pock-pitted, black bushy hair; had on, and took with him, a blue or mixed homespun camblet coat and jacket, old leather breeches, blue yarn stockings, old shoes, and small felt hat: He had a pass signed by me for four days to go to Mr. James M'Cauley's, in Salsbury township, where he formerly lived; as he has or will endeavour to pass for a freeman, and probably enlist in the Continental Forces, it is hoped that any gentleman, in whose company he shall engage to serve, will please to take notice of the Resolve of the Honourable Congress, which forbids taking servants in the American Forces; and any person who secures him in any goal in this province, or brings him home, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

March 4, 1776. § HENRY SNODDERLY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in St. George's Hundred, New-Castle county, the 2d of March instant, a Strawberry Roan MARE, 13 or 14 hands high, natural pacer, carries low, a short switch tail, a small star in her forehead; she has been used to both riding and drawing, the hair is wore off a little on each side with the stirrups, and along her sides and hips with the traces, the under side of her foretop has been cut off some time ago, may be observed by lifting up her foretop, and along the top of her mane trimmed and fetlocks; she is 8 years old. Whoever takes up said mare and the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or for the mare only Two Dollars, to be paid by

¶ ROBERT CLARK, near Middletown.

New-Brunswick, February 27, 1776.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, last night, out of the stable of the late Alexander Ross, Esq; near New-Brunswick, three well-matched bay COACH HORSES, about 8 years old, upwards of 15 hands high, two of them blooded, the other a stout round bodied horse, and lame in his right fore foot by a cut above the hoof; one of the blooded horses was at times somewhat lame in his right hip, had a short dock, and only a piece of a shoe on one of his fore feet; the other two shod all round, and one of them had a long dock; they were in good order. The above reward will be given to any person who takes up said horses, or FORTY SHILLINGS each, and THREE POUNDS for the thief, by

¶ SARAH ROSS.

The SUBSCRIBER has purchased that NOTED HORSE

WHYNOT,

Rising nine years old,

From his Excellency GOVERNOR EDEN,

AND he will cover mares this season, till the first of August, at his plantation in Gloucester, West New-Jersey, at *Forty Shillings* the single leap, *Three Pounds* the season, cash, or *Four Pounds* if credit six months, and *Two Shillings and Six-pence* to the groom.

WHYNOT is a beautiful bright bay, full 15 hands high, with a star and snip, black legs, mane and tail, and is allowed by competent judges to be one of the handsomest horses on the Continent: He was got by Fearnought, a son of Old Regulus, his sire the Godolphin Arabian; his dam was got by Othello, his grandam by Spark, and his great grandam was the noted Oldfield Mare. He won the following prizes---in 1773, 50l. at Nottingham; in 1774, 50l. at Nottingham, 50l. at Baltimore, and 50l. Newtown Chester; he likewise won a purse of 50l. in Virginia, when in the possession of Mr. Lee. He covered 77 mares last season, and they are nearly all with foal.---- Good pasture will be provided at 2s. 6d. per week. Any Gentlemen making choice of Whynot, shall be gratefully acknowledged by,

Their humble servant,

JAMES TALMAN.

Northern Liberties, March 5, 1776.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the Desk of the Subscriber, last Night, a Sum of Money, consisting of 17 Half Johannes's, between Seventy and Eighty Pounds, chiefly Maryland Money; also Nine Pounds Continental Money. Whoever will discover the Thief or Thieves concerned in the above Robbery, so that they may be brought to Justice, and the Money got, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM WOODROW.

Exeter township, Berks county, March 2, 1776.

RUN *away, last night, from the subscriber, an Irish indented servant boy, named Michael Gorman, about* 5 *feet* 3 *or* 4 *inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, has a large nose, sandy hair, gey eyes and some red in them, he is a great lover of any kind of strong liquor, is an artful sly fellow, and very active in a smith's shop, is about* 18 *years of age; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, homespun shirt, a blue jacket with sleeves, one blue under ditto, a pair of half-worn buckskin breeches, new shoes, two sorts of brass buckles, half-worn milled stockings, one pair ditto blue, one cross-barred silk handkerchief; has a scar under one of his eyes; before he ran off he made himself a key, which he could open any lock with, as he said to others. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by*

‖ 5W. *ABRAHAM LEVAN.*

All persons are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

To be exposed to SALE by public VENDUE (for ready money only) on the second day of the Fourth-Month next, called April, to begin at 10 *o' clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold, at the late dwelling-house of* John Jones, *tanner, in Germantown, deceased,*

ALL his STOCK on hand, consisting of a large number of soal and upper leather, hides in the vats; likewise a considerable quantity of soal, upper, and bridle leather; kips and calf-skins, tanned and curried; Spanish oak, hemlock and black oak bark, and tanners and curriers tools. At the same time will be sold a variety of houshold goods and kitchen furniture, also horses and cows, carts, ploughs and harrows, a sled, and sundry utensils of husbandry, also a two-wheel chaise, and a sley with suitable gears; likewise wheat, barley, and rye in the ground. Attendance will be given at the time and place abovementioned, by

ANN JONES, Administratrix.
WILLIAM PUSEY, Administrator.

N. B. All persons who are indebted to the said estate, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against it, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be adjusted and paid. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 14th day of March instant, on the premises,

A LOT of GROUND, containing about two acres (bearing orchard) situate on the Old York Road, nearly adjoining the Crooked Billet Inn, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, with a stone dwelling-house and work-shop erected thereon.

Also to be sold by public vendue, the 15th day of March inst. on the premises, a tract of land, situate in Gwinned township, on the North-wales road, about 19 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 52 acres, about 7 whereof watered meadow, 10 acres of woodland, and the remainder cleared, with a stone dwelling-house erected thereon.

The above described lands are to be sold pursuant to the last will of Derick Tyson, late deceased. Attendance will be given at 10 o'clock each day, by JOHN CLEAVER, JONATHAN TYSON, and DANIEL TYSON, Executors.

Easton, February 23, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Easton, in Northampton county, on Tuesday, the 19th day of March next, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in Chestnuthill township, in the said county; bounded by lands of Philip Serfass and Jacob Weis, and containing 150 acres; late the estate of John Kasler; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

¶ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

ALL persons indebted to *James Bickham*, by bond, note, or book-debt, are desired to make payment, before the first day of April next, otherwise they may expect to be sued.

GEORGE BICKHAM

Has yet remaining on hand, a large and general assortment of European, East and West-India goods which he is determined to sell off on the very lowest terms for cash only; he takes this method of returning thanks to his kind customers for their favours, and requests a further continuance of the same, which he will always make it his study to merit. Said *George Bickham* requests all those that are indebted to him to make payment, before the first day of April next, otherwise they may expect -------. He has the indentures of an English servant lad to dispose of, about 15 years of age, has upwards of 6 years to serve; he is sold for want of employ. ¶ 7 / 6.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon the first day of April next,

A PLANTATION, situate in the township of Kennet, Chester county, containing upwards of 300 acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, sufficient for several families, kitchen, and wash-house, with a pump under the same; likewise very convenient for a store (as it has been occupied in that sort these several years past) being on the roads leading from Chester to Nottingham, and from Wilmington to Lancaster, in a very public part of the country; barn, stables, waggon-house, &c. in good order; the land is good, with a large quantity of meadow. For terms, apply to SAMUEL MENDENHALL, in Concord, or JEHU HARLAN, near Downing's tavern. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

March 20, 1776. NUMB. 2465.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

That freedom of the preſs in which Cato ſo much rejoices, will induce you, and every other printer of Cato's letters, to do the juſtice to Caſſandra to publiſh this, with my piece on ſending Commiſſioners to treat with the Congreſs, in your next papers, which will be a better proof of their freedom than any thing Cato has advanced.

CASSANDRA.

CASSANDRA to CATO.

SIR,

I THOUGHT you had forgotten the fatal 7th of Nov. 1774, on which all your ambitious projects were blaſted by a public vote of your fellow-citizens, to divide from the county in their choice of Committee-men, and to hold all future elections by ballot; but I find I was miſtaken. While Committees were choſen by holding up of hands, and letters from millers and popular harrangues could be employed to ſerve the purpoſes of your party, tho' Cato *could write*, yet no preſs teemed with his lucubrations. But now that public buſineſs is carried on in the only way which can ſecure the people from undue influence, and the party has ſuffered a total defeat in their electioneering attempts, his maſterly pen is called forth into the field of political controverſy, and with a few daſhes of it he has overſet our Committee of Inſpection, demoliſhed the whole tribe of patriotic ſcribblers in news-papers, and laid *Common Senſe* in the dirt, taken a catalogue of all the whigs and tories in the province, converted 36 Commiſſioners, about to be ſent over to inſult us with terms no one can accept, into Ambaſſadors of peace, and poor Caſſandra into an enthuſiaſt, madman, barbarian and drunken independant. Wretched muſt the lot of that whig be, who falls into the hands of this fiery defender of miniſterial ſtratagems. Daniel may be protected from the jaws of the lions, but alas! who can protect us when Cato is rouſed? The whole band of us is cruſhed to atoms with one graſp of his hand. Why did you aſſure us that no perſons need be alarmed, for that no indecent nor angry expreſſion ſhould diſhonour your pen? Was it that the ſuddenneſs of our deſtruction might heighten its terror? Well has the ſcriptures aſſured us, that the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.

Your *grievous* paragraph about reſtraining the preſs is ſo notorious a falſhood, that I boldly put you to defiance to point out the inſtance. And when you give the public the names of the *few* who turned the mode of electing Committees out of the channel of corruption, and thereby excluded you and your colleagues, I will undertake to mention the other *few*, who, contrary to every principle of our conſtitution, by a proſtitution of the cry of public neceſſity, are endeavouring to cloak an unbounded hatred to our preſent cauſe under an affected zeal for conſtitutional dependance, and who have nearly effected their malicious purpoſes of deſtroying their own liberties, to be avenged of their enemies. But let not Cato too far provoke the MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, by the bold flouriſhes of a pen which pays no reſpect to truth, leſt he may find it expedient to end his days on the principles of *dependancy*.

" Few perſons," ſays Cato, " gave themſelves any con-
" cern about the election of a Committee of Inſpection,
" being well ſatisfied that any number of reſpectable ci-
" tizens, who would take the trouble of ſuch a Com-
" mittee, ſhould be thankfully indulged with the office,
" and although it conſiſts of a hundred members, they
" had not two hundred votes." Caſſandra begs leave to inform Cato, that our Committees of Inſpection, ever ſince choſen by ballot, got poſſeſſion of their office by a more reſpectable number of voters than any Burgeſs which ſat in the Houſe of Aſſembly ſince the firſt day in which a compariſon could be made, as he can make appear by the ſtate of the ſeveral elections.

" In carrying on our great controverſy with England,
" Pennſylvania (ſay you) has no need either to make the
" leaſt ſacrifice of its conſtitution, nor yet to yield in
" zeal to the foremoſt of the colonies." This aſſertion might paſs for truth on the coaſt of Labradore, or in the Deſarts of Siberia; but the PEOPLE of *Pennſylvania* muſt have drunk deep of the waters of oblivion, and laid aſide all pretenſions to recollection, before they can conſider ſuch aſſertions in any other light than inſults on their underſtanding. Can Cato inform them of the ſingle meaſure that can be purſued in the line of our charter conſtitution? I ſhould gladly view the paragraph which gives our Aſſembly the power of legiſlating without the Governor; and Cato is too well acquainted with the King's Repreſentative, to believe he would ever give his ſanction to our oppoſition. Name the Act of Aſſembly, Cato, which makes legal tender of the money they have ſo patriotically ſtruck, and I will believe you have for *once* ſtrayed into the truth. But becauſe our Repreſentatives can do nothing legal without the Governor, therefore Cato is fiery hot for confining our oppoſition to them, and not to a Convention, which is under no ſuch reſtrictions. The intereſt of the Governor, and not of the people, is plainly Cato's.

" The great privilege (you add) which we enjoy, of
" giving our free unbiaſſed voice annually in the choice
" of an Aſſembly, who from that moment, by charter,
" become a conſtitutional body, veſted with the autho-
" rity of the people, and can meet when they pleaſe, and
" ſit as long as they judge neceſſary."—Here, Sir, you prudently drop the conſideration of their being a conſtitutional body. Had you pointed out the advantages of conſtitutionally meeting and ſitting, when they can conſtitutionally do no more, you had told us ſomething.—But this, alas! was out of your power. So much for your firſt letter.

In your ſecond you begin by ſaying, that you know not on what grounds I have ſatisfied myſelf that the ſole view of Adminiſtration in this commiſſion is to amuſe and deceive, to bribe and corrupt us. It may be ſo, Sir; tho' I hope you have not the vanity to ſet up your knowledge as the ſtandard of truth. Did you read the piece, and attempt to pick to pieces the principles and arguments on which my advice is founded? I begin to think you did, and finding them too hard to overturn, you vent your ſpleen in railing at the author. But do you recollect Lord North's conciliatory plan, and his explanation of it, viz. *ſubſtantial revenue—divide et impera*, &c. Do you remember the King's ſpeech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſions of Parliament, and the re-echo of both Houſes, the extenſive plan of warlike operations which he means to carry on againſt us, and his appointing perſons who ſhall on the ſpot diſpenſe *moſt gracious pardons* to all ſuch as ſhall acknowledge their faults, and plead forgiveneſs? A *new ſpecies* of *ambaſſadors*, not heretofore taken notice of by the writers on the laws of nature and nations. Do you remember Gen. Gage's plan for diſarming the people of Boſton, and the faith he obſerves in treaties, and that Howe, his ſucceſſor, purſues the ſame infernal plan? or have you totally forgot what the Prime Miniſter ſaid, on his declaring that he was ready to reſtore us to the ſtate we were in before the year 1763, for that we did not then deny the right of Parliament to tax America? or do you forget that every propoſal for reconciliation, made by the friends of America in Parliament, was rejected without a diviſion? Had Cato remembered theſe things, or if he can be brought to remember them, he will have as much reaſon to ſuſpect the deſigns of the Commiſſioners as Caſſandra. Perhaps it ſuits not with Cato's plan to remember theſe things, tho' he can recollect many others of a much earlier date. Cato may be much better acquainted with our ſavage neighbours than Caſſandra, as doubtleſs he has traverſed the uncultivated woods of America more frequently than he; yet it may not be an eaſy matter to convince the people of this province, that the dread of loſing all hopes of preferment, if the council of Caſſandra is taken, has not called forth this champion for an *undefined dependance* from that obſcurity into which he has nearly fallen. It remains a doubt with me, whether the hiſtoric page will ever tranſmit your name to poſterity as the firſt American D---t--y, if you are not permitted to ſhake hands with the Commiſſioners, and allowed the opportunity of explaining your myſterious conduct. I ſhall long turn over the volumes which eſtabliſh the principles of the laws of nature and nations, before I read of Ambaſſadors of Peace attended with Acts of Parliament to confiſcate, and Royal Proclamations to divide, the property of thoſe they are to treat with, and backed by immenſe armies of Miniſterial cut-throats, to enforce their demands. Cato's great reading, no doubt, can ſupply the public with a few inſtances of untutored ſavages receiving Ambaſſadors *thus attended* with reſpect and hoſpitality, and ſmoaking the calumet of peace with them. However, until he does, I truſt he will grant to Caſſandra the liberty of thinking otherwiſe, and do him the juſtice to believe that he knows as much about the rights of Ambaſſadors as Cato. Caſſandra confeſſes that he is greatly concerned for our virtue, leſt we ſhould be cajoled, deceived and corrupted. Cato is not ſo. Corruption may be more familiar to Cato, which will fully account for our difference in ſentiment. I am ſo much of a chriſtian to pray that we may not be led into temptation; this, Sir, may form no part of your devotion. But if Cato is ſo eaſy on the ſcore of this treaty, becauſe it is to be managed by men delegated for their integrity and abilities by the voice of their country, why is he enraged at my attempt to confine them to theſe virtuous Delegates? Caſſandra is not afraid of the Delegates; it is to keep our modern Catos from doing us miſchief that he is ſo anxiouſly concerned. And if Cato has read his propoſal, he knows it to be ſo. But, Cato, had you adopted a ſignature correſpondent with your deſigns, my preſent reply might be unneceſſary; and if you yet change your preſent one for Syphax, Sempronius or Iago, I may ſpare the printer much of my intended lucubrations. I believe the world will readily agree with me, that either of the three would be truly characteriſtic of your preſent deſigns, if not of your general character as a man and a politician.

The cup out of which Caſſandra has drank, was never employed to offer libations at the altar of Royal deſpotiſm, or Proprietary influence. He knows no guide but reaſon and love of mankind, as he neither wiſhes nor expects to be Prime Miniſter to any future *would be* King of Pennſylvania. He is always ready to defend his rights at the riſque of his life, and prefers preſent war to future ſlavery, being conſcious that a great continent will be much happier with the one than the other. Britain has riſen triumphant, in a very few years, out of bloodier wars than ever America has been or will be called to, but Egypt has not, for thouſands of years, recovered from the yoke of foreign oppreſſion.

Caſſandra longs to ſee your bold declaration made good; but why ſo long about it, Goddeſs, and about it. Come to the point Sir! The preſſes are very open for the reception of your wonderful productions. But I beſeech you, dear Sir, to lay aſide groundleſs declamation for the future, and ſpeak a language which facts will ſupport. The people of Pennſylvania, I truſt, will ever have the good ſenſe to prefer COMMON SENSE to the appeals of any government tool, which may appear in defence of a union with thoſe who know no law, human or divine, but the law of violence and murder, and who have their Catos in all quarters to delude and deceive, men who ſell their conſciences for the proſpect of future advantages. Dont be angry Cato. Give your name to the public, and I will ſtand corrected if I have miſſed my object.

You make a great clamour becauſe we have been conſtantly enlarging our views, and ſtretching them beyond the firſt bounds. But let me tell you Cato, that nothing can be a greater proof of your iniquitous deſigns than your preſent attempt to confine them. Has not Adminiſtration firſt paſſed a Declaratory Act, then an Act laying duties on Paper, Painters Colours, &c. then their Acts to export their Teas to America, then a Boſton Port-Act, an Act to deſtroy the Charter of Maſſachuſetts, a Reſtraining Act, &c. &c. Acts to confiſcate our property, and levy the moſt cruel and unjuſt war againſt us? Have not they been conſtantly enlarging their plans to the laſt of all acts of tyranny, murder and robbery, and are we to remain inſenſible all this time, and never enlarge our views? Where would be the wiſdom of all this, Cato?

You artfully introduce quotations from the proceedings of Congreſs to lead the people aſtray, by producing extracts which you know neither can nor do ſpeak the ſentiments of Congreſs on the ſubject. Congreſs early ſpoke their ſentiments on that head, but Cato could not recollect the paſſage. It did not coincide with his plan of impoſing on the PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA. " Between theſe Colonies and the people of Britain," ſays the Congreſs, in their addreſs to the inhabitants of the colonies, publiſhed in their reſolves of September 5, 1774,
" ſubſiſts the ſocial band, which we ardently wiſh *may*
" *never* be diſſolved, and which *cannot* be diſſolved, *un-*
" *til* their minds ſhall become *indiſputably hoſtile*, or their
" *inattention* ſhall permit thoſe who are thus hoſtile to
" perſiſt in proſecuting with the powers of the realm the
" deſtructive meaſures already operating againſt theſe co-
" lonies, and in *either* caſe, ſhall reduce the latter to
" ſuch a ſituation, that they ſhall be compelled to re-
" nounce every regard but that of ſelf-preſervation."—This was the opinion of Congreſs at that time. I will leave it to Cato to determine, whether both, or either, of the caſes there mentioned have not taken place. Cato does not claſs himſelf with Caſſandra, and the writers on that ſide of the queſtion. This does not much trouble Caſſandra, I aſſure you Sir, in as much as he can claſs his own with the ſentiments of the celebrated Dr. Smith, who, in his addreſs to the graduates in May laſt, ſays, " The glory of every country is its LIBERTY, its
" INDEPENDANCY, and its Improvements in Commerce,
" Arts and Religion;" and I believe the ſentiments of this Gentleman are as much eſteemed among thoſe of your party as the ſentiments of Cato.

CASSANDRA.

On ſending COMMISSIONERS to treat with the CONGRESS.

THE man who would penetrate all the deſigns, and thoroughly acquaint himſelf with the ſeveral manœuvres of the Britiſh government, ought carefully to attend to two objects. The prime miniſter is always conſidered as the central wheel of all government movements, and the eyes of every one are fixed upon him, and his motions alone attended to. But in the preſent caſe, where he is confeſſedly oſtenſible, the affair is quite otherwiſe, and he who wiſhes to diſtinguiſh between the meaſures which proceed from the real miniſter, and will be proſecuted, and thoſe which the oſtenſible is directed to hold out, as barrels to a whale, may perhaps find the true clue to guide through the labyrinth in the following obſervations.

Great-Britain has ſteadily and invariably purſued one courſe of conduct towards theſe colonies for the laſt twelve years, and yet politicians have conſtantly charged her with fickleneſs and a want of a regular plan. He who diſcerns the true cauſe of this inconſiſtent conſiſtency, can point out its nature, end and uſe, and ſhew that this fickleneſs demonſtrates the firmeſt ſtedfaſtneſs, ſees into the bottom of the preſent Britiſh policy, and comprehends all her meaſures. This knowledge I wiſh every member of the Honourable Continental Congreſs poſſeſſed of, with virtue and ſpirit ſufficient to withſtand all their efforts to deſtroy our liberties.

As ſoon as the Parliament is called, the King gives certain intimations of his deſigns, and applies for the approbation and ſupport of the Commons. Here we have a ſmall opening of the deſigns of the Cabinet, no more being communicated than is abſolutely neceſſary for obtaining a general concurrence and vote of aids from Parliament. This being once obtained by way of Addreſs, a new plan opens, and that ſpirit, which was rouſed by this diſcovery of the real deſigns of the government, is laid aſleep as quickly as poſſible, and the real miniſter now retiring behind the curtain, the oſtenſible one ſucceeds to his place. You may therefore obſerve, that as ſoon as the hands of the ſecret cabinet are let looſe by loyal addreſſes, things take a new turn in Parliament immediately; and the prime miniſter, as if totally forſaking the high ground he had lately taken poſſeſſion of, begins to open new plans of a very different nature from that held out in the ſpeech from the throne, and recommended in the addreſſes of both Houſes of Parliament. The King and his cabal go to work with all the ſecrecy and vigour they are maſters of, and Lord North aſſumes his new character, which is that of the deceiver of America, and amuſer of the nation. And he has hitherto played his part ſo well, that all has gone on to their mind. He laſt year rendered them inviſible, even to their own party, and had like to loſe all by it, ſo that he was forced to take off the maſk and partly diſcover himſelf before he could carry matters in the Houſe. Any one, who remembers his motion, will feel the force of what is here related, and he who recollects that ſaid motion arrived but a few weeks before the order for ſeizing Meſſieurs Hancock and Adams, which opened the preſent ſcene of the war, muſt perceive that he acted in the capacity I have aſſigned him. Even they who entertain the moſt indifferent opinion of the adminiſtration, were, by this motion, induced to believe, for a time, that they meant to give up the matter.

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

To the PEOPLE of PENNSYLVANIA.

L E T T E R III.

WHEN I ſat down to addreſs you, a reſolve or vote of our *Committee of Inſpection* for calling a CONVENTION had alarmed many good friends of the province, on account of our Charter-conſtitution; and therefore I determined freely to examine the right of the Committee to convene ſuch a body, the neceſſity of their being convened, the powers which they might aſſume, and the confuſion ſuch a meaſure muſt produce. But in the evening of the ſame day on which my firſt letter was publiſhed, we were acquainted, "by order and in behalf of the Committee," that they had *recalled* their former vote; and therefore, as the reſolution for this *recal* was probably formed before my publication, I ſhall claim no merit in it. The public ſeems willing to aſcribe it to motives of prudence, ſuggeſted by the general diſapprobation of the *Convention-Scheme*,—the zeal ſhewn among all ranks of people for the ſupport of our ancient government by Aſſemblies, and the little proſpect that any regard would have been paid to the edicts of a body of men, conſtituted without neceſſity, even if we could ſuppoſe any number of our County Committees willing to unite in aſſuming powers which were never delegated to them.

But thoſe who correſpond in behalf of the Committee give us other reaſons than the above. They tell us, that they have held a "conference with ſeveral members of Aſſembly," and have, in behalf of this province, told them their duty—that the ſaid members have promiſed all future attention to the ſame—but that the Committee, watchful for our good, and not willing to truſt them too far, ſtill hold the rod over them, and therefore have not annulled their vote, but have only been graciouſly pleaſed to forbear, "*for the preſent, the forwarding the letters*" [or iſſuing the writs] for "calling a *Convention*.

This is rather ſpoken in a lordly ſtyle, if it be any thing more than the aſſuming language of the *few* who correſpond in the name of the Committee. But if there be thoſe who think a *back* door more honourable for a *retreat* than the *front*, I would not wound their dignity, nor throw a ſtraw in the way to retard them. It is probable that our Aſſembly may now be permitted to exerciſe their own judgment, without further attempts to intimidate them in the diſcharge of the important truſt committed to them by the voice of their country; and therefore, as I would avoid contention at all times, and eſpecially at this dangerous criſis, I ſhall likewiſe *for the preſent* forbear ſending to the preſs every thing which I had prepared in vindication of our injured Repreſentatives, except ſo far as relates to INDEPENDENCY. But that topic I propoſe, as occaſion offers, to handle at ſome length. For I find the chief reſentment levelled againſt them, appears to be on account of their inſtructions to their Delegates. Theſe, in the eyes of ſome men, ſtand as an inſurmountable barrier in the way of their deſtructive purpoſes, and I truſt will continue ſo to ſtand till removed by the clear ſenſe of an uncorrupted majority of the good people of this province. Without full proofs of this, the Aſſembly can neither conſent to any change of our conſtitution, or to make the leaſt transfer of our allegiance; and theſe proofs ought to be more pure than what can flow through the foul pages of intereſted writers, or ſtrangers intermeddling in our affairs, and avowedly preſſing their republican ſchemes upon us, at the riſque of all we hold valuable. Nor would I be willing to receive theſe proofs from Committees, as propoſed in the Evening Poſt of the 9th inſtant, by one who ſigns himſelf "*A Lover of Order*," but ſhould be ſtyled an *Author of Confuſion*.

"It would be proper, ſays he, that the conſtituents of "the Congreſs ſhould declare their ſentiments upon that "head [INDEPENDENCE] as ſoon as poſſible. This may "be done by the various *Committees* and *Conventions* on "the continent. *Their* votes and reſolves ſhould determine the queſtion in the Congreſs. The firſt Congreſs "was nothing but the ECHO of *Committees* and *Conventions*. In the preſent important queſtion concerning "INDEPENDENCE, the Congreſs SHOULD *only*, as in the "former caſe, ECHO back the ſentiments of the people," that is of *Committees* and *Conventions*. And thus we may be ECHOED and RE-ECHOED out of our liberties, our property, our happineſs, and plunged deeper and deeper into all the growing horrors of war and bloodſhed, without ever being conſulted! For I inſiſt upon it, that no Committees were ever entruſted with any authority to ſpeak the ſenſe of the People of Pennſylvania on this queſtion. I have already obſerved by how few voices our largeſt Committee of *a hundred* was choſen; and I know ſome counties where the whole Committee was named by ſix or ſeven voices only. At this rate three or four hundred people would take upon them to declare the ſenſe of as many *hundred thouſands*, in a matter of the greateſt importance that ever came before us! Can you, my countrymen, acquieſce in ſuch a horrible doctrine? or does not the bare mention of it ſtill further convince you that your liberties can no where be ſo ſafe as in the hands of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly? "Thoſe who are not "inebriated with *Independency* will certainly allow, that "the inſtructions to their Delegates were dictated by "the true ſpirit of peace, juſtice and exalted policy. "Who ſo proper to inſtruct them as thoſe choſen by "yourſelves, not in the hour of paſſion, riot and con- "fuſion, but in the day of peace and tranquil reflexion?" Theſe words I borrow from a pamphlet juſt publiſhed under the title of *Plain Truth*; which I would recommend to your peruſal, as containing many judicious remarks upon the miſchevious tenets and palpable abſurdities held forth in the pamphlet ſo falſely called *Common Senſe*.

I have, in my ſecond letter, freely declared my *political creed*, viz.—"That the true intereſt of America lies in "*reconciliation* with Great-Britain, upon Conſtitutional "Principles, and that I wiſh it upon none elſe." I now proceed to give my reaſons for this declaration. It is fit, in ſo great a queſtion, that you ſhould weigh both ſides well, and exerciſe that good ſenſe for which the inhabitants of theſe colonies have been hitherto diſtinguiſhed; and then I ſhall be under no apprehenſions concerning the pernicious, though ſpecious plans, which are every day publiſhed in our news-papers and pamphlets. The people generally judge right, when the whole truth is plainly laid before them; but through inattention in ſome, and fondneſs for novelty in others, when but one ſide of a propoſition is agitated and perſevered in, they may gradually deceive themſelves, and adopt what cooler reflection and future dear-bought experience may prove to be ruinous.

Agriculture and commerce have hitherto been the happy employments, by which theſe *middle Colonies* have riſen into wealth and importance. By them the face of the country has been changed from a barren wilderneſs into the hoſpitable abodes of peace and plenty. Without them, we had either never exiſted as Americans, or exiſted only as ſavages.—The oaks would ſtill have poſſeſſed their native ſpots of earth, and never have appeared in the form of ſhips and houſes. What are now well cultivated fields, or flouriſhing cities, would have remained only the ſolitary haunts of wild beaſts, or of men equally wild.

That much of our former felicity was owing to the protection of England is not to be denied; and that we might ſtill derive great advantages from her protection and friendſhip, if not valued at too high a price, is equally certain; nor is it worth enquiring, whether that protection was afforded us more for her own ſake than ours? That the former was the caſe, more eſpecially ſince the Colonies grew into conſequence, I have not the leaſt doubt, but that this is a reaſon for our rejecting any future connexion with her I muſt utterly deny. Although I conſider her as having, in her late conduct towards us, acted the part of a cruel *Step-dame*, and not of a foſtering Parent, I would not therefore quarrel with the benefits I may reap from a connexion with her, and can expect to reap no where elſe. If by her fleets and armies every nation on the globe is deterred from invading our properties, either on the high ſeas, in foreign countries, or on our own coaſts, ought we not in ſound policy to profit by her ſtrength; and, without regarding the motives of her conduct, embrace the opportunity of becoming rich and powerful in her friendſhip, at an expence far leſs than it would coſt us merely to exiſt in alliance with any other power?

If our preſent differences can be accommodated, there is ſcarce a probability that ſhe will ever renew the late fatal ſyſtem of policy, or attempt to employ force againſt us. But ſhould ſhe be ſo infatuated, at any future period, as to think of ſubjugating us, either by the arts of corruption, or oppreſſive exertions of power, can we entertain a doubt but that we ſhall again, with a virtue equal to the preſent, and with the weapons of defence in our hands (when neceſſary) convince her that we are willing, by a conſtitutional connexion with her, to afford and receive reciprocal benefits; but, although ſubjects of the ſame King, we will not conſent to be her ſlaves. It was on *this ground*, and not for the purpoſe of trying new forms of government, "or erecting ſeparate Independent States," that America embarked in the preſent glorious conteſt. On *this ground*, and upon none elſe, the *Continental Union* is formed. On this ground, we have a powerful ſupport among the true Sons of Liberty in Great-Britain; and laſtly, upon this ground, we have the utmoſt aſſurance of obtaining a full redreſs of our grievances, and an ample ſecurity againſt any future violation of our juſt rights. And if hereafter, in the fullneſs of time, it ſhall be neceſſary to ſeparate from the land that gave birth to our anceſtors, it will be in our ſtate of perfect manhood, when we can fully weild our own arms, and protect our commerce and coaſts by our own fleets, without looking to any nation upon earth for aſſiſtance.

This I ſay was our ground, and theſe our views, univerſally declared from the origin of this conteſt, till within a few weeks ago, when ſome gleams of reconciliation began firſt to break in upon us. If we now mean to change this ground, and reject all propoſitions of *peace*, from that moment we are deſerted by every advocate of our cauſe in Great-Britain. We falſify every declaration which the Congreſs hath heretofore held forth in our behalf. We abandon all proſpect of preſerving our importance by trade and agriculture, the ancient, ſure and experienced road to wealth and happineſs.

In ſhort, if thus contradicting all our former public profeſſions, we ſhould now affect *Independency* as our own act, before it appears clearly to the world to have been forced upon us by the cruel hand of the Parent-ſtate,—We could neither hope for *Union* nor *Succeſs* in the attempt. We muſt be conſidered as a faithleſs people in the ſight of all mankind, and could ſcarcely expect the confidence of any nation upon earth, or look up to heaven for its approving ſentence. On the contrary, every convulſion, attendant upon revolutions and innovations of government, untimely attempted or finally defeated, might be our portion; added to the loſs of trade for want of protection; the conſequent decay of huſbandry; bloodſhed and deſolation; with an exchange of the eaſy and flouriſhing condition of farmers and merchants, for a life, at beſt, of hardy poverty as *ſoldiers* or *hunters*.

To ſee America reduced to ſuch a ſituation may be the choice of adventurers who have nothing to loſe, or of men exalted by the preſent confuſions into *lucrative* offices, which they can hold no longer than the continuance of the public calamities. But can it be the wiſh of all that great and valuable body of people in America, who, by honeſt induſtry, have acquired a competency, and have experienced a happier life.—Can it be their wiſh, I ſay (for ſuch conſiderations) to have deſtruction continually before their eyes; and to have enormous debts entailed upon them and their poſterity, till at length they have nothing left which they can truly call their own?

I know the anſwers which will be given to theſe queſtions, and am prepared to reply to them, with that temper and gravity which ſo ſerious a ſubject requires. It will be *aſſerted*—indeed it has been already *aſſerted*—that the animoſities between Great-Britain and the Colonies are now advanced to ſuch a height, that RECONCILIATION is impoſſible. But *aſſertions* are nothing, when oppoſed to the nature of things, the truth of hiſtory, and all paſt experience. The quarrels of nations, being neither *perſonal* or *private*, cannot ſtir up mutual hatred among individuals. There never was a war ſo implacable, even among ſtates naturally rivals and enemies, or among ſavages themſelves, as not to have *peace* for its object as well as end! And, among people naturally friends, and connected by every dearer tie, who knows not that their quarrels (as thoſe of *lovers*) are often but a ſtronger renewal of *love*? In ſuch caſes, the tide of affection reverting to its courſe is like that of water long pent back, which, at length burſting the oppoſing mounds, breaks forward through its native channel, and flows with redoubled vigor and encreaſed velocity, to mix itſelf with its parent-main!

It has been further aſſerted—that we are able, with our land forces, to defend ourſelves againſt the whole world; that if commerce be an advantage, we may command what foreign alliances we pleaſe; that the moment we declare ourſelves an *independent people*, there are nations ready to face the Britiſh thunder, and become the carriers of our commodities for the ſake of enriching themſelves; that, if this were not the caſe, we can ſoon build navies to force and protect a trade; that a confederacy of the Colonies into one great *republic* is preferable to *Kingly government*, which is the appointment of the *Devil*, or at leaſt reprobated by GOD; that thoſe denominated *wiſe men*, in our own and foreign countries, who have been ſo laviſh of their encomiums upon the Engliſh conſtitution, were but egregious *fools*; that it is nothing better than a bungling piece of machinery, ſtanding in need of conſtant *checks* to regulate and continue its motions; that the nation itſelf is but one maſs of corruption, having at its head a *Royal Brute*, a hardened *Pharaoh*, delighting in blood; that we never can enjoy liberty in connection with ſuch a country, and therefore all the hardſhips mentioned above, and a thouſand times more, if neceſſary, are to be endured for the preſervation of our rights.

If theſe things had been as fully proved, as they are boldly aſſerted by the authors of what is called *Common Senſe*, I ſhould here drop my pen; and through the ſhort remainder of life, take my chance of whatever miſeries Providence may have in reſerve for this land, as I know of none elſe to which I can retire. But as theſe doctrines contradict every thing which we have hitherto been taught to believe reſpecting government, I hope you, my dear countrymen, have yet kept *one ear open* to hear what anſwer may be given in my future letters.

CATO.

P O S T S C R I P T.

CATO to TIBERIUS, GREETING.

Queſtions civilly propoſed deſerve a civil anſwer, which ſhall be ſpeedily given to thoſe of *Tiberius*. Urbanity becomes US ROMANS; and *Cato* is proud to correſpond with one aſſuming that character, although he is not fond of the *imperial name*. He has no quarrel with our Committee as a public body, and regards many of the members as fit to fill any ſtation to which they may be called by their country. If he cannot ſupport his charges againſt the individuals who projected the *Convention-ſcheme*, he will chearfully acknowledge his miſtake. He never expected to finiſh theſe letters without oppoſition. The queſtion is, whether the liberty and happineſs of America can be beſt ſecured by a conſtitutional reconciliation with Great-Britain, or by a total ſeparation from it? Cato is willing to be judged by his countrymen, when the whole of his arguments ſhall be ſubmitted to them. Whatever may be inſinuated before that time he will ſcarce think worthy of regard; and it was rather unbecoming *Tiberius*, ſo early in the diſpute, to ſuggeſt, that "the *ſentiments* "(in the letters) may reſemble a *modern* (more than an "ancient) Cato, who will conſent to *live a ſlave*, rather "than *to die free*." The inaccuracy of expreſſion, in making *ſentiments reſemble men*, may be paſſed over; for where a perſon's meaning can be picked out, in ſuch a conteſt as this, Cato deſpiſes a *war* about *words*.

N. B. The twelve queries in the Evening Poſt are, in ſubſtance, the ſame as the queſtions of *Tiberius*, and the ſame anſwer will ſerve for both.

L O N D O N, *December* 16.

IN yeſterday's debate, the Duke of Richmond having, with a poignant delicacy, alluded to certain clamorous advocates of adminiſtration, who even the firſt day of the preſent ſeſſion had alſo voted with the friends of the people; but being now in a new ſtation, with a fat place, were rendered totally adverſe to themſelves on a former occaſion. He alſo, with his uſual manly freedom, repeated his honeſt indignation at the preſent nefarious ſyſtem to ſubjugate America, and called the regulations from beginning to end tyrannical and deſpotic. But in the reply, Lord Lyttleton, to throw ſome miſt over his own late defection, after aſſerting that he did not acknowledge himſelf bound by the recent, unmerited obligations dealt forth to him, he forewarned the noble Duke, that if he continued in his place to abuſe the acts once paſſed by the whole legiſlature, he himſelf would the next time move to take the ſenſe of the Houſe on his future behaviour. This menace brought up again the noble Duke, who reworded all his epithets, adding others ſtill more pointed and ſevere, and declared, that King, Lords and Commons, could not alter the indefeaſible nature of juſtice and injuſtice, nor bend an intrepid, honeſt man, into a baſe and ſervile compliance with the ſenſe of a majority, whilſt he retained his own convictions of the immutable nature of truth. He ſaid, the bill before them being altogether of the ſame complexion with the other links in the chain of deſpotiſm now forging, that he had a parliamentary right to expreſs fully his honeſt indignation at all ſuch matters, whilſt they continued to be agitated in that Aſſembly. This doctrine was reprobated by Lord Bute's friend, the vociferous Lord Denbigh, who among other allegations held forth, that if any Peer or ſubject conceived that neither his Majeſty nor any of the Houſe of Hanover had a juſt right to the crown of theſe realms, yet none would in this clamorous Peer's opinion be mad enough to make ſuch declaration. To this his Grace ſhortly and pertinently replied, he joined in opinion with the noble Earl, that not one of them all could be found mad enough NOW. By this anſwer, and by the foreſight of another miniſterial advocate, the Duke was admitted to have ſufficiently explained his words, though he aſſerted he had not, nor would he on any future day explain his principles AWAY.

Jan. 2. By a letter from Cork, dated Dec. 23, we are informed, that the Marquis of Rockingham tranſport, which ſailed from Portſmouth, with the 33d regiment on board, was wrecked between Cork and Kinſale the 22d, when Lieutenant Marſh, Enſign Sandiman, the Captain of the ſhip, all the crew except four, with all the women and children, and upwards of 100 ſoldiers, were drowned.

W A T E R T O W N, March 11.

In our laſt we mentioned the commencement of the bombardment of Boſton, on Saturday and Sabbath day nights. The whole of Monday night the bombardment continued inceſſantly; our ſhot and ſhells were heard to make a great craſhing in the town; and by a maſter of a veſſel who came out of Boſton on Friday laſt, we learn that one cannon ball took off ſix mens legs in one barrack; and that many were wounded in different parts of the town. The enemy returned the fire, from their batteries at Weſt Boſton, and from their lines on the Neck, very vigorouſly. They threw many ſhells into the battery at Lechmore's Point, one into the fort on Proſpect Hill, and one or two as far up as fort No. 2. within a quarter of a mile of the college. On Monday night we had two killed, Lieutenant Mayo at Roxbury, by a cannon ball, and a man at Lechmore's Point by a ſhell, which with one or two wounded is all the loſs, of any conſequence, that we then ſuſtained. After Monday night there was a ceſſation of firing on both ſides till Saturday evening, when the bombardment and cannonading was greater than heretofore: Through the imprudence of five of our people who went on Dorcheſter Neck near Boſton, and made a fire, four of them were killed, among whom we hear was Dr. Dale of Chockſet, the names of the three others we have not heard; this is all the loſs we ſuſtained. We have not heard what loſs they have met with in Boſton, but we heartily ſympathize for our diſtreſſed friends there.

'Tis reported the regulars are embarking.—Our friends on the Continent, we hope, will be on their guard.

On Monday night a body of the Continental troops took poſſeſſion of two large hills at Dorcheſter, about a mile from the ſouth part of Boſton, where they are now ſtrongly fortified. Theſe are two of the heights which General Burgoyne ſaid, in a letter to a noble Lord, commanded the town of Boſton, and which he alſo ſaid it was neceſſary the Britiſh troops ſhould be poſſeſſed of.

We hear that a tranſport brig of 14 guns, laden with naval ſtores and proviſions, bound from Boſton for the miniſterial fleet to the ſouthward, ran aſhore at the back of the Cape the beginning of laſt week: On ſeeing of which, a number of people went on board and diſmaſted

her, and afterwards ſafe unloaded her. She had on board 5 barrels of powder, and about 500l. ſterling in ſpecie, of which good care is taken.

Capt. Manley, and two other privateers, the beginning of laſt week took and carried into Portſmouth, a ſhip of about 300 tons burthen (being the 6th out of 8 from Whitehaven) laden with coal, cheeſe, porter, &c.

P R O V I D E N C E, March 9.

Saturday laſt the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this colony adjourned to the laſt Monday in March inſt. then to be again convened at Eaſt-Greenwich.

The houſe have ordered a POWDER-MILL to be immediately erected at the expence of the colony, which is already begun, and will be compleated with all expedition.

N E W P O R T, March 11.

We are well aſſured that ſeveral rank tories in this town are endeavouring to depreciate the paper currency of this continent, by aſking a higher price, in paper bills, for their rum, &c. than if paid in ſilver or gold.

About the beginning of laſt week, a ſhip, mounting 10 guns, with 30 men, ballaſt with ſhot, and having on board 14,600 dollars, ſeveral new cables, and other cordage, bound from Boſton to New-York, was caſt away at Cape-Cod, where the people from the adjacent parts ſecured the dollars, cordage, guns, &c.

Capt. Remington, who paſſed by the eaſt end of Long-Iſland laſt Wedneſday, ſaw a very large ſhip on ſhore there, which had been ſtripped of her ſails and rigging.

Since a few of this day's papers were ſtruck off, we hear the above ſhip is a man of war of 64 guns.

Laſt Tueſday night we had a very heavy gale of wind here, from S. E. to S. W. in which a ſchooner belonging to the miniſterial fleet, lying near Hope, in this Bay, loſt both her maſts and bowſprit, one ſloop belonging to ſaid fleet loſt both her maſt and bowſprit, and another her maſt; and the Roſe, Capt. Wallace, was within a few rods of going aſhore on Hope. One tender ſunk at her anchors.

N E W - Y O R K, March 18.

Among the paſſengers in the packet, was Capt. Solomon Johnſon, who ſailed from New-Haven, in Connecticut, the 9th September laſt, in the ſloop Nancy, bound to Martinico, where he arrived the 23d of October, and ſold his cargo. On the 19th of November he ſailed from St. Euſtatia bound to New-Haven, and on the 29th ſprung a leak, which gained upon both pumps ſo faſt that next day there were 6 feet water in the hold, when providentially the Hillſborough, bound home from Jamaica, came up, took him and his company on board, and on the firſt of January arrived at Falmouth. Captain Johnſon ſays, that in Martinico, the inhabitants, univerſally, warmly eſpouſed the cauſe of the brave injured Americans, and wiſhed them to continue firm and united; which in a little time would certainly crown them with ſucceſs to the utmoſt of their wiſhes, and that they might be aſſured of powerful aſſiſtance in a ſhort time.

The ſhip Julius Cæſar, Capt. John Thompſon, of Cheſter Town, Maryland, having ſafely landed her cargo at Falmouth, received freight, and the ſhip being diſcharged, the men were alſo paid off and diſcharged, and the ſhip laid up ſafe in the harbour, for the benefit of thoſe concerned, viz. Meſs. Smyth and Ringgold, Cheſter Town, Maryland.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, February 26.

"We have nothing material new from camp before Quebec, except a few deſerters now and then, who report, that there is a ſcarcity of proviſions, and that General Carleton has promiſed the ſailors in town one hundred pounds each, and 200 acres of land, wherever they chooſe it, if they will defend the town till a reinforcement comes in the ſpring.---Captain Lamb and the reſt of the priſoners we hear are well."

By a letter from St. Euſtatia of the 22d of February, we learn, That part of the fleet of tranſports that was blown off this coaſt laſt fall paſſed by that iſland the day before, under convoy of the Viper ſloop of war; and that the remainder, about 20 ſail, were to follow the next day, under couvoy of his Majeſty's ſhip the Experiment of 50 guns; that proviſions were very ſcarce and dear in the Weſt-Indies, flour being no leſs than 9d. per lb. at Coracoa, and all other ſorts of American produce in proportion.

Thurſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this province was prorogued to the 17th of April next.

The 15th of December, in the Houſe of Lords, Lord Mansfield, in ſpeaking of the reſtraining bill, "explained "the clauſe as clearly to the ſeizure of any American "veſſels which might be found either in the harbours or "in the docks. The bill impowered the King's ſhips to "ſeize them preciſely in the ſame manner as during "the wars with France and Spain, the veſſels of thoſe "nations had been ſeized in their reſpective harbour."

A very fine, and almoſt new ſhip, loaded with ſalt, lately ſeized in this port, by his Majeſty's ſhips on this ſtation, and ordered for Boſton, was, on Wedneſday, the 6th inſtant, caſt away on the rocks on Montock Point, at the eaſt end of Long-Iſland; the veſſel is entirely bilged, and the ſalt all run out; the people had great difficulty to ſave their lives; ſome of them being much bruiſed when taken out of the water. There were 14 men and an officer on board, who are all properly ſecured.

On Thurſday laſt about 6 or 700 of the mechanicks of this city convened at the houſe of David Philips, and from thence attended the Committee of Mechanicks to the Exchange, where they delivered a very pathetic addreſs of thanks to the general Committee of Inſpection, for their kind attention to the public good, in particular for their reſolve of the 9th inſtant, limiting the prices of Weſt-India produce.

A N N A P O L I S, March 14.

The public will expect ſome account of the alarm occaſioned by the man of war and her tenders; the following is the moſt perfect we can give at preſent.—On Tueſday the 5th of March, about ſeven in the evening, we received information, that a man of war and two tenders were coming up the Bay, and had taken a New-England ſchooner lying at the mouth of Patuxent—the wind blew hard at S. W. and the general expectation was, that they would be at this place in a few hours—the neceſſary diſpoſitions were made to receive them in caſe they thought proper to land, and expreſſes were diſpatched to Baltimore-town and other parts of the province, to communicate the intelligence—between twelve and one on Tueſday night the wind ſhifted, and came on a violent gale at N. W. and ſo continued all day on Wedneſday, during which time we had not any certain information where the veſſels were—on Thurſday there was a light breeze up the Bay, about two o'clock the veſſels hove in ſight, and at half paſt three came oppoſite this city with ſome prizes and ſtood up the Bay.—Off the mouth of this harbour they burnt a ſhallop loaded with oats, and in the evening anchored near the mouth of Patapſco. On Friday night we received intelligence, that the veſſels were the Otter ſloop of war and two tenders, and the general opinion was confirmed, that they were going to Baltimore to take or deſtroy the ſhip Defence.---On Saturday we expected to hear of an engagement, and the rather, as at Baltimore the celerity of their movements exceeded expectation---the Defence being got ready on Friday night, towed down the river, manned with a number of brave fellows, all of whom were Americans in their hearts, and moſt of them by birth; ſeveral ſmall veſſels attended, crowded with men to aſſiſt in caſe of an engagement, which in all probability would have been a bloody one.---Captain Nicholſon got under way early on Saturday morning, reſolved to retake Hudſon's ſhip (a large veſſel the Otter had made prize of, loaded with wheat and flour) and to engage the Otter, if ſhe moved to aſſiſt the tenders which guarded the prize—the morning was thick and hazy, and the Defence got nearer to them than was expected, before they diſcovered her bearing down upon them---thoſe on board the tenders appeared much alarmed, and puſhed off with precipitation, and on a ſignal given more hands were ſent by the Otter to aſſiſt in rowing them off, which was effected with difficulty---three or four ſmall prize veſſels were abandoned, beſides Hudſon's ſhip.---The Defence having manned the prize, and ſeeing the Otter get under way, clued up her courſes and prepared for battle, expecting her to come up, but the Otter having lain about two hours, as if wanting Capt Nicholſon to come down, at length bore away, and in the afternoon came to anchor off this port. Captain Nicholſon continued his ſtation ſome time, and having performed this gallant action returned with the prizes to Baltimore.

On Sunday morning the Otter ſloop and her tenders made ſail and went down the Bay, having reſtored ſeveral priſoners taken in a veſſel in the mouth of Patapſco.

The regulars, militia, and people in general, behaved with the greateſt ſpirit and alacrity.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 20.

In C O N G R E S S, *Saturday, March* 16, 1776.

IN times of impending calamity and diſtreſs, when the liberties of America are imminently endangered by the ſecret machinations and open aſſaults of an inſidious and vindictive Adminiſtration, it becomes the indiſpenſible duty of theſe hitherto free and happy Colonies, with true penitence of heart, and the moſt reverent devotion, publicly to acknowledge the over-ruling providence of God; to confeſs and deplore our offences againſt him; and to ſupplicate his interpoſition for averting the threatened danger, and proſpering our ſtrenuous efforts in the cauſe of FREEDOM, VIRTUE and POSTERITY.

The Congreſs therefore, conſidering the warlike preparations of the Britiſh Miniſtry to ſubvert our invaluable rights and privileges, and to reduce us, by fire and ſword, by the ſavages of the wilderneſs and our own domeſtics, to the moſt abject and ignominious bondage: Deſirous, at the ſame time, to have people of all ranks and degrees duly impreſſed with a ſolemn ſenſe of God's ſuperintending providence, and of their duty devoutly to rely in all their lawful enterprizes on his aid and direction—do earneſtly recommend that Friday the 17th day of May next be obſerved by the ſaid Colonies as a day of HUMILIATION, FASTING and PRAYER; that we may with united hearts confeſs and bewail our manifold ſins and tranſgreſſions, and by a ſincere repentance and amendment of life appeaſe his righteous diſpleaſure, and through the merits and mediation of Jeſus Chriſt, obtain his pardon and forgiveneſs. Humbly imploring his aſſiſtance to fruſtrate the cruel purpoſes of our unnatural enemies; and by inclining their hearts to juſtice and benevolence, prevent the further effuſion of kindred blood. But if, continuing deaf to the voice of reaſon and humanity, and inflexibly bent on deſolation and war, they conſtrain us to repel their hoſtile invaſions by open reſiſtance, that it may pleaſe *the Lord of Hoſts, the God of Armies*, to animate our officers and ſoldiers with invincible fortitude, to guard and protect them in the day of battle, and to crown the Continental arms by ſea and land with victory and ſucceſs: Earneſtly beſeeching him to bleſs our civil rulers, and the repreſentatives of the people in their ſeveral Aſſemblies and Conventions; to preſerve and ſtrengthen their union; to inſpire them with an ardent diſintereſted love of their country; to give wiſdom and ſtability to their councils; and direct them to the moſt efficacious meaſures for eſtabliſhing the rights of America on the moſt honourable and permanent baſis—that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to bleſs all the people in theſe Colonies with health and plenty, and grant that a ſpirit of incorruptible patriotiſm, and of pure undefiled religion, may univerſally prevail; and this continent be ſpeedily reſtored to the bleſſings of peace and liberty, and enabled to tranſmit them inviolate to the lateſt poſterity. And it is recommended to Chriſtians of all denominations to aſſemble for public worſhip, and abſtain from ſervile labour on the ſaid day.

By order of the Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

Atteſt. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In A S S E M B L Y, March 15, 1776, A. M.

Mr. Speaker laid before the Houſe a Reſolution of the Honourable Continental Congreſs, which was read by Order, and is as follows, *viz.*

In C O N G R E S S, March 14, 1776.

"*Reſolved*, That it be recommended to the ſeveral "Aſſemblies, Conventions and Councils, or Committees "of Safety, of the United Colonies, immediately to "cauſe all Perſons to be diſarmed within their reſpective "Colonies, who are notoriouſly diſaffected to the Cauſe "of *America*, or who have not aſſociated, and refuſe to "aſſociate to defend by Arms theſe United Colonies "againſt the hoſtile Attempts of the *Britiſh* Fleets and "Armies; and to apply the Arms taken from ſuch Perſons in each reſpective Colony, in the firſt Place, to "the arming the Continental Troops raiſed in ſaid Colony; in the next, to the arming ſuch Troops as are "raiſed by the Colony for its own Defence, and the Reſidue to be be applied to the arming the Aſſociators: "That the Arms, when taken, be appraiſed by indifferent Perſons, and ſuch as are applied to the arming "Continental Troops be paid for by Congreſs; and the "Reſidue by the reſpective Aſſemblies, Conventions or "Councils, or Committees of Safety.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary."

IN COMMITTEE of SAFETY, *March* 14, 1776.

All perſons that can give information to this Committee of SULPHUR ORE, in this or any neighbouring colony, are deſired to give ſpeedy intelligence; and this Board will receive propoſals from any perſon or perſons that are willing to engage in procuring SULPHUR for the public uſe. *Extract from the minutes,*

WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

Bucks County, March 18, 1776.

The Committee of this county at their laſt meeting having adjourned to the 26th inſtant, it is apprehended that appointment will interfere with the Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held here; the members are therefore deſired to meet at John Bogart's, on the 27th of this month, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

JOSEPH HART, Chairman.

A letter from New-York, dated March 18, 1776, ſays, "Five Thouſand Regulars embarked at Boſton on the 10th inſtant, but we have no account of their ſailing."

On Thurſday the 14th inſtant died, in the 67th year of his age, Dr. PETER SONMANS, a man who poſſeſſed the feelings of humanity in a ſtrong degree, without the oſtentation of them; and on Saturday following his remains were attended to Chriſt-Church burial ground by a reſpectable number of his fellow citizens.

IN COMMITTEE, *Eaſton, March* 1, 1776.

We the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of Cheſtnut-hill and Hamilton townſhips, in the county of Northampton, being conſcious of our miſdemeanor and accumulated guilt, as well in entering into a written agreement and unlawful combination, to bid defiance to the laws of our country, and to reſiſt the authority of the civil Magiſtrates, as alſo in wickedly and maliciouſly defaming and ſlandering the Honourable Continental Congreſs, we therefore acknowledge ourſelves highly culpable, and aſk pardon of our offended countrymen, promiſing, in the moſt ſolemn manner, as a token of our ſincere repentance, to yield and deliver up into the hands and cuſtody of the Committee-men of the ſaid reſpective townſhips, within ten days from this date, all our arms, to be by them kept and detained until both by our words and actions it ſhall evidently appear, that we merit the favour and confidence of our fellow-citizens. *Johannes Ziglin*, ſen. *Johannes Ziglin*, jun. *Thomas James, Jacob Hipge, Edward Evans.*

Reſolved, That the above be publiſhed in the Engliſh and German news-papers.

Extract from the minutes,

ROBERT TRAILL, Clerk.

A QUANTITY of BARLEY, fit for SEED, to be SOLD. Enquire of

MARMADUKE COOPER.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY *IRISH* SERVANT MAN, 20 Years of Age, has 5 Years to ſerve (he is willing to ſerve in the Continental Army.) For Terms, apply to

Thtf. THOMAS APTEY, Keeper of the Work-houſe.

TO BE SOLD,

AN indented *IRISH* SERVANT WOMAN, who has three Years to ſerve. For Terms, apply to

Thtf. CALEB EMLEN.

OFFICE for the Sale of REAL ESTATES.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE THOUSAND Acres of patented LAND, ſituated on Plumb creek, a branch of Crooked-creek, in the county of Weſtmoreland, in this province; in the neighbourhood of this land is a griſt-mill and ſeveral improvements, the creek runs through it, dividing into ſeveral branches, and forming a large proportion of meadow ground, which may be eaſily cleared, and which, in richneſs of ſoil, is equal to any in the province; the upland is exceeding good, and the whole well watered, and adjoining excellent range for cattle. If the purchaſer ſhould incline at the expiration of five years to return the land, the ſeller will give him the money it ſhall now ſell for.

MONEY to be lent on intereſt, on good ſecurity, apply to MATTHEW CLARKSON, Notary Public and Conveyancer. ¶

Philadelphia, March 18, 1776.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to the late Partnerſhip of CALDWELL and WILSON, are requeſted to come immediately and ſettle their Accounts with Mr. ROBERT PURDY, Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet.---If not they may depend they will be put into a Lawyer's Hands.

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE, on the premiſes, the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE plantation, and tract of land, containing about 124 acres, more or leſs, late the property of William Cox, deceaſed, ſituate in the townſhip of Willingborough, in the county of Burlington, and province of New-Jerſey, fronting on the north ſide of Rancocus-creek; the province road from Amboy to Salem runs through it, and a ferry thereunto belonging, commonly called The Old Ferry, about 5 miles from the city of Burlington, 4 from Mooreſtown, and 14 from Philadelphia.----There are on the premiſes, a good cedar plank houſe, two rooms on a floor, a good framed leanto on the back ſide, with two rooms, and a good cellar under the ſame, a good barn, ſtables, and other convenient out-houſes, a ſmall apple-orchard, about 60 acres of upland cleared, and a reaſonable quantity of meadow made and cleared, and more may be made; alſo an Iſland of Marſh in ſaid Rancocus-creek, containing about 5 acres; the remainder of the premiſes well timbered and watered, the ſoil very fertile for grain, and a pleaſant healthy place. The purchaſer may enter on the premiſes immediately after the ſale. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, where attendance will be given. JOHN MASON, and JACOB PERKINS, Executors. ¶

Glouceſter County, Third-Month 15, 1776.

There will be expoſed to SALE, by way of public VENDUE, on the 9th day of the Fourth-Month (April) next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A LOT of LAND, ſituate in the town of Haddonfield, and county aforeſaid, bounding on the weſterly ſide of the road or ſtreet leading from the main-ſtreet to Cooper's ferries, containing upwards of 3 acres of land and meadow ground, on which there are a convenient two ſtory brick houſe, kitchen, hay-houſe, garden, orchard, and other improvements; alſo a convenient and long accuſtomed tan-yard, mill-houſe, bark-houſe, and other appurtenances for carrying on the tanning buſineſs in an extenſive manner, which will be ſold either together or in 2 or 3 lots, as may beſt ſuit thoſe inclining to purchaſe; one other lot of one acre and three quarters, bounding on the eaſterly ſide of the aforeſaid road, and on the main-ſtreet aforeſaid; which will be divided into three lots, each lot to have a convenient front on the ſtreet.

And on the 10th, being the day following, at one o'clock in the afternoon, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on the premiſes, a plantation and tract of land, containing 120 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Deptford, and county aforeſaid, about 12 miles from Cooper's ferries and 3 miles from Woodberry, 30 acres of which cleared land, upwards of 7 acres whereof drained meadow, 20 acres of ſwamp, and the remainder woodland; there are on ſaid place a dwelling-houſe, barn, waggon-houſe and orchard. Any perſon inclining to view any of the aforeſaid premiſes before the days of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcribers, who will ſhew the ſame; the whole being part of the real eſtate of Iſaac Andrews, late deceaſed, and to be ſold in purſuance of his laſt will and teſtament, by MARK MILLER, and THOMAS REDMAN, Executors. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Roxborough, about 6 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 80 acres, with a ſtone houſe, barn, ſtables and milk-houſe, and an orchard with great variety of fruit; it may be entered upon immediately. Any perſon inclining to take the ſame muſt be well recommended for character, induſtry, and honeſty; none other need apply. For terms, apply to

JOSEPH WARNER, Boat-builder, in Philadelphia. ¶

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, on the 5th day of March inſtant, and will be ſold by public VENDUE on the 10th day of April next, at his houſe in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, a bay HORSE, 15 hands high, 6 years old, blind of both his eyes. The owner is deſired to come and take him away before the day of ſale, or he will be ſold for his keeping. JAMES STRINGER. †

He is now playing the same game over again. Proposals for a reconciliation, Commissioners, and what not, are now held out as the motion was last year, and for the same purposes.

The two parties now divide, each going to his own proper business. The King, and his secret Cabinet, to arraying the greatest military force they can muster, and dispatching them to butcher us with the utmost expedition; Lord North, and the Parliament, to amuse the nation, and distract and divide the colonies by every hypocritical art in their power. Thus the two plans go hand in hand; the one to divide, the other to conquer. Was it not precisely so last year? Is it not so now? All ye timid, irresolute, terrified and double faced Whigs, who have, by one means or other, crept into authority, open your mouths wide, and bawl stoutly against every vigorous measure until the Commissioners arrive. They will bring pockets well lined with English guineas; patents for places, pensions, and titles in abundance will attend them. Your palms will be first greased. You are the only men who can compleat the Parliamentary plans for raising an American revenue! COMMON SENSE says this winter is worth an age, rejoice that it is now past, do all in your power to pass the spring in inactivity, and matters may yet go to your minds. Lord North's motion last winter did much for you; the Commissioners, equally improved, will probably crown your wishes. I shall thank God, and heartily rejoice, if your influence reach not the councils and proceedings of the Congress.

Depend on it, my countrymen, "*divide et impera*" is the instruction of every Commissioner, and his orders will be delay, divide, distract as much as possible, until the forces are all arrived, and they be in a condition to enforce their plan, then they will inform you that they have received orders, by which they are commanded to break off the treaty.

Too many have already lost sight of the King, and our real enemies, and are so fascinated with the prospect of Commissioners, that I begin to dread the snare, and cannot help crying out to you, Oh foolish Americans! Who has bewitched you, that you should put any confidence in men who spill your blood with as little ceremony and reluctance, as a butcher would that of an ox. Is this all you know of the King and his Ministers?

I know there is not a Tory now on the continent but hopes these Commissioners will effect their purpose, and are preparing to give them every possible assistance, and very few Whigs who have not their fears on the occasion. Every thinking man on both sides of the question must, and does believe, that their sole errand is to cajole and deceive, and that large promises, lies, bribery and corruption, are the means they will use.

I beseech you to lend all your spirit and vigour to the Congress on the occasion. Depend on it they will want it. Pray them to take one decisive step. To send orders to the Commander in Chief in each province to arrest said Commissioners, in the name of the Thirteen United Colonies, as soon as they set foot on shore, and send them, under strong guards, to the Congress, with the strictest injunction that they be permitted to speak with no man, besides the guards and their servants, until they arrive in Philadelphia; and that as soon as they arrive, a deputation from Congress wait upon them, and ask them this one plain question: Have you authority to order home your fleets and armies immediately? If they answer in the negative, then to break off all farther conference, and send them off that instant to the enemy's head-quarters, with this information, That we scorn as much to treat with a dagger at our breasts, as we disregard their forces. If they answer in the affirmative, then to assure them, that as soon as the intelligence of their fleets and armies safe arrival in Great-Britain shall have reached America, the conference shall be opened, and not before. That they, in the mean time, shall be kept in safe custody, treated like gentlemen, but not permitted to correspond or converse with the inhabitants before the treaty is compleated. Every hour spent in conference with Commissioners before this takes place, is an hour lost to America and two gained to Great-Britain, besides the immense damages which will arise from the powers of deceit and corruption, English gold, government promises, pensions, titles, and every art which malice, cunning and religious hypocrisy can invent or use, will be played off against our liberties. These, judiciously applied, will convert such among the great as have not virtue and integrity to withstand their force; and you will be sold without pocketing a penny of the price. Without pocketing did I say? Nay, yourselves must pay it. Hard lot indeed! But if you have not virtue and spirit sufficient to support the Congress in executing these measures for your security, you deserve it. I conclude by exhorting you to keep on the watch; lose not sight of the King and the army, by looking at the prime Minister, Parliament and Commissioners. One bold stroke will effectually defeat the machinations of the latter, and then the former will stand alone and unsupported, and a second vigorous exertion will crush their evil designs against your liberties. Remember these Commissioners are the wooden horse which is to take those by stratagem whom twelve years hostility could not reduce. Act then like Laocoon; strike the dagger into his breast, and never permit your credulity or inactivity to give the perjured Sinon an opportunity of making a worn out, deluded, or corrupted Whig the altar on which to offer up your dear bought privileges.

CASSANDRA.

P. S. I shall be told this would be treating the Commissioners too cavalierly. To this I answer, men coming on such an errand cannot be treated too much so. Let any one shew the least mark of a design in Administration to relinquish their claims, and I will treat them with the utmost ceremony and respect. I will publish an *ancient testimony* in their own favour, if it can be but considered as doing them honour. For though I trust I shall never prostitute a pure and holy religion to pay my court to men, though they be Kings, yet I will do any right thing for those who come on so good an errand.

Eight Thousand Acres of good Land,

In the County of Albany, and Province of New-York,

TO BE SOLD BY

CHARLES WHARTON. ¶

TO BE LETT,

THAT noted STORE, near the Brick Meeting, in East-Nottingham; it is without Exception one of the best Stands in all Nottingham, being on a Spot where the Roads from all Quarters center. Any Person inclining to rent is desired to apply to the Subscriber, at the Sign of the Cross Keys, at said Place, on or before the First of May next.

¶ GEORGE LEGGET.

A SECOND EDITION OF

The WORKS of *JOHN WOOLMAN*

IS JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

At his Printing-Office, in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite the White Horse, and near the Middle of the Butcher's Shambles:

Where also may be had

POOL's Annotations on the Bible, Burkitt on the New-Testament, the Life of Thomas Elwood, Daniel Stanton's Journal, Barclay's Catechism and Confession of Faith, Hugh Turford's Grounds of a Holy Life, Memoirs of John Roberts, Shewen's Counsel to the Christian Traveller, the Works of Flavius Josephus, Wesley's Primitive Physic, Bartlet's Collection of approved Receipts for the Diseases of Horses, Dilworth's Schoolmaster's Assistant, and Spelling-Book; Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Indentures, most other Kinds of Blanks, and Variety of Books and Stationary. ‖ 8 W.

Salem, New-Jersey, March 7, 1776.

THESE are to give notice to the Creditors of the subscribers, prisoners, confined for debt in the goal of the county of Salem, that they be and appear before Grant Gibbon, John Holmes, Andrew Sinnickson, Robert Johnson, John Mayhew, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county of Salem, or any two of them, at the house of Joseph Haynes, in Salem, on the 17th day of April next, to shew cause why we should not be released from our confinement, according to an Act of the General Assembly of New-Jersey, intituled *An Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors.*

ABRAHAM VANNEMAN,

¶ TIMOTHY CONNER.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, by the Subscriber, living in Worcester township, on the Reading-town road, near the 21 miles Stone, on Tuesday, the 16th of April next, at 9 o'clock in the morning,

HORSES, Cows, Hogs, a Waggon, Sley, Plough and Harrow, sundry Houshold Furniture, and Implements of Husbandry, &c. Attendance will be given at the time and place of Sale, and the Conditions made known, by

ADOLPH MYER.

N. B. All persons having any demands on the subscriber are desired to bring in their accounts speedily, in order to be settled and discharged; and those who are indebted to him are also requested to make speedy payment, as he is soon to move from the place. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 12th of the Fourth-Month next, at the late dwelling-house of Joseph Wright, deceased,

A CERTAIN Messuage, Tenement, or Tract of LAND, lying and being in Middle-town, in the county of Bucks, containing as by the deed of said land 180 acres, adjoining to land of Solomon Headly, Garrat Vanhorn, and others; with a dwelling-house, barn, stable, and several other conveniencies, about 140 acres of which are cleared, 15 or 16 acres whereof are mowable, and more may be made, the rest woodland; there are likewise on the premises several acres of orchard. The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place, by

§ JAMES MOON, and SOLOMON HEADLY, Executors.

THE FAMOUS HORSE, CALLED

YOUNG BELLSIZE,

Five Years old next Grass,

WILL Cover MARES the approaching Season, from the First of April to the First of August, at ROBERT KIRKBRIDE's, in New-Britain township, Bucks county, within half a mile of Alexander Brown's tavern, at FOUR DOLLARS the season; the money to be paid at the time of covering, and THREE POUNDS to insure a foal; his colour may be said chiefly to consist of a fine black, variegated with a few white hairs; has a star in his forehead, mounts 16 hands high, well limbed, and otherwise strong and elegantly made, which renders him likely to get good colts, either for the saddle or gears; he trots, gallops and draws well, and runs swift; he is of good spirit and temper, and carries himself lofty, and is allowed by competent judges, to be superior in figure and strength to any half blooded horse in the province. Good pasture will be provided for the mares, at Two Shillings per week, and proper care taken of them by JESSE REECE.

N. B. The said Horse was advertised to cover in Slab-town, West-Jersey, but for some reasons the owner thought proper to move him to the abovesaid place. ‖ 6 W.

East-Nottingham, March 12, 1776.

LIBERTY,

THAT noble young HORSE, 15 hands high, three quarters blooded, a bright bay, only 5 years old this grass, will be lett to MARES this season, at Mr. George Legget's, at the sign of the Cross-keys, near the brick Meeting-house, and at Mr. Richard Dowdle's, at Christiana-bridge.----The time to commence as follows, the first week in April at Mr. Dowdle's, the second week at Mr. Legget's, and so on, during the season. The said Horse LIBERTY is to cover as follows, *Thirty Shillings* the season, or *Twelve Shillings* the single leap. The Horse will fully recommend himself to any spectator, without giving a long preamble of his pedigree.-----He may be seen at Mr. LEGGET's, where good pasture may be had for mares, at *Two Shillings and Sixpence* per week, and good attendance will be given by

JONATHAN DUNN. ¶

TAKEN up by John Cesna, of Colerain township, one stray Mare, 4 years old, a dark bay, about 12 hands high, has a blaze down her face, trots all.

Taken up by George Smith, of Colerain township, one dark brown Horse, 7 years old, branded on the near thigh G, about $12\frac{1}{2}$ hands high, trots all.

Taken up by George Miller, of Bethel township, one bay Horse, 4 years old, branded on the near shoulder thus I, some white hairs in his face, about 13 hands high.

Taken up by James M'Mullen, of Quemahening township, one sorrel Mare, about $12\frac{1}{2}$ hands high, 4 years old, branded on the near buttock H.

Taken up by George Crayal, of Bedford township, one sorrel Mare, 5 years old, branded with D on the near shoulder, $12\frac{1}{2}$ hands high, trots all.

Taken up by James Piper, of Colerain township, one roan Horse, 13 hands high, 7 years old, trots all, a small white on the off hind foot.

Taken up by William Stephens, of Bethel township, one small grey Mare, 6 years old, brands unknown, a small white on the tip of each shoulder, trots all.

The above Horses and Mares are taken up in Bedford county, and delivered to the subscribers, as strays; the owner or owners are hereby desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs. GEORGE WOODS, SAMUEL DAVIDSON, and GEORGE FUNK, Rangers. §

Philadelphia County, March 16, 1776.

WHEREAS Hannah Lukens, the Wife of William Lukens, of the Manor of Mooreland, hath eloped from him six Months ago; he takes this Method to forewarn the Public in general not to trust her on his Account, as he is determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting, from the Date hereof.

WILLIAM LUKENS. ¶

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 100 Acres of Land, situated in East Caln township, Chester county, about 34 miles from Philadelphia; bounded by lands of James Miller, Roger North, and others; there are on said plantation a good house and barn, and other out-houses, a spring-house, over a never-failing spring, near the door, about 60 acres of clear land, the rest well timbered, about four acres of meadow made, and as much more may be made and watered by a never-failing stream, a young orchard; the whole well watered and in good repair. Any person inclining to view said plantation and know the terms, may apply to the subscriber, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, or John Sloan, on the premises. ¶ ROBERT TODD.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Christiana Hundred, New-Castle county, the 17th of February last, an indented servant lad, named *John Meworthir*, aged 16 years and better, small of his age, he was born in the Welsh tract, he has a down look, brown hair, and very talkative and saucy; had on a deep crowned hat, a dark lead coloured jacket, a pair of buckskin breeches, too big for him and very ragged, brown stockings, old shoes, and an old tow shirt. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ GEORGE STERN.

Philadelphia, March 11, 1776.

WAS taken from along side of the Hamburgh Stage, yesterday morning, at Hollingsworth's wharff, a new Moses built BOAT, her timbers are all mulberry, about 15 feet long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, her bottom and inside both payed with turpentine, her gunwales were painted red, and her stern sheets blue; she had two painters to her, the one a large rope and the other small; she is quite new, not having been above a month built. Any person who will bring the said boat to Mr. Thomas Hollingsworth, or John Wall, of this city, or to the subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings reward.

¶ GEORGE WIRT.

Barre township, Bedford county, March 14, 1774.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, did, some time in December, 1774, contract with a certain Robert Burge for a tract of land, situate in Barre township and county of Bedford, for which I entered into four separate bonds, payable in four annual payments, viz. the first to be paid on the first day of May, 1775, the second on the first of May, 1776, &c. the first of which bonds I have already paid; and whereas the said Burge cannot make a sufficient title to said land, this is to forewarn all persons not to take any assignment on either of said remaining bonds, as I am determined not to pay either of them, until the said Burge complies with his contract.

¶ ALEXANDER M'CORMICK.

THE most violent Toothach cured in a few minutes without drawing, by an essence which gives immediate ease therein; by applying this Essence outwardly it will remove all kinds of swelling in the cheeks or pain in the ears, and is an absolute cure for the headach if ever so violent; it likewise eases the rheumatic pains in any part of the body; it is so harmless that it may at any time be made use of agreeable to the directions: This valuable Essence is prepared and sold in bottles, at 5s. each, with particular directions in print for using it.

The true Italian Pomade de Venus, whose excellent virtues are well known in the great world, for preventing the hair from falling, preserving it in its pristine vigour and colour, and even in case of baldness, it causes the hair to grow thick and strong, it beguiles time if used as a wash, not suffering the least appearance of wrinkles, scarf, or grey hairs, it plumps up the skin, adds a chearful bloom to the countenance, and though it gives a sudden and healthful lustre to the features, it is so innocent that it may be eat with the greatest safety; it is excellent as a lip salve: This valuable acquisition is sold at 3s. per pot, with directions in print for using it.

Golden Medical Cephalic Snuff, excellent for relieving headachs, dimness of the eyes, and seldom or ever fails in curing recent deafnesses, &c. &c. (Price 2s. 6d. per bottle) with directions for using it.

British Tooth-powder and Tincture for the Gums, it takes off foulness from the teeth and gums, renders them beautiful, fastens such as are loose, prevents their decaying, and entirely cures the scurvy, and all disorders of the gums. (Price 2s. 6d. per box, and 2s. 6d. per bottle.) To be sold at SAMUEL DELLAP's Book-shop, in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, 3 doors above Strawberry-alley; by Mr. JAMES GALLIGAR, in Front-street, near the Drawbridge; Mr. THOMAS HUGGINS, Merchant, at the Head of Elk; and Mr. GABRIEL LEWINS, Jeweller, opposite the Market-House, in Baltimore-Town.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 26th of March next, on the premises, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of Downs, in the county of Cumberland, containing 300 acres, with some improvements thereon; now in tenure of Daniel Ketchum; late the estate of Thomas Lippencott; seized, and taken in execution, at the suit of Thomas Morton, and to be sold by DAVID BOWEN, Sheriff. ¶

Philadelphia County, March 8, 1776

To be SOLD by the Subscribers, at public VENDUE, on Monday, the 25th instant, on the premises,

THE PLANTATION late belonging to LEONARD HENDRICKS, in Towamensing township, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, near Skippack creek, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, containing 130 acres of land, about one half thereof cleared, about 10 acres thereof meadow, the remainder exceeding well timbered; there are on said place a good square log house, with 3 rooms and a kitchen, and a cellar under the whole, a frame barn and log stabling, a well of constant water near said house, a good bearing apple orchard, and other fruit trees. The title is indisputable. The purchaser may have reasonable allowance for payments. Any person that may incline to view the place, may apply to Herman Hendricks, in Whitpain township, or to George Reiff, near said place. There will be sold at the same time, two mares, a colt near 2 years old, cows, sheep and swine, &c. and sundry houshold goods. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon; where due attendance and reasonable credit will be given, by HERMAN HENDRICKS, and GEORGE REIFF, Executors. ¶

GLOUCESTER, MARCH 5, 1776.

THE GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE, for the County of Gloucester, WILL BE OPENED at the Court-House at Gloucester, on Second-Day, the 25th Day of this instant March. The Commissioners will be ready to receive Borrowers, qualified according to the Directions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, intituled, *An Act for striking One Hundred Thousand Pounds, in Bills of Credit, and directing the Application thereof*; at which Time and Place Attendance will be given according to Law, by JOHN HINCHMAN, JOHN GILL, and JOSEPH HUGG, Commissioners. §

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ANDREW CROCKET, deceased, late of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, are desired to make speedy payment to ANN CROCKET, in the Manor of Mooreland, Philadelphia county, or EMANUEL EYRE, in Kensington; and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts to ANN CROCKET, Executrix. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

March 27, 1776.

NUMB. 2466.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LETTER IV.

ALAS POOR CATO!

WHAT a buzz haſt thou raiſed about thine ears? How canſt thou proceed in thy lucubrations? If the following SOLILOQUY *can yield thee any conſolation, thou art welcome to place it either in front or rear of thy next letter. Thou wilt perceive thyſelf more indebted for it to* William Shakeſpeare, *than to* Thy Friend and Reader,

HAMLET.

To write, or not to write; that is the queſtion—
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to bear
Th' unlicens'd wrongs of furious party-zeal,
Or dip the pen into a neſt of hornets,
And ſtill, by teazing, wake them? To write, to anſwer—
No more? And by a ſingle anſwer end
The thouſand ſcorns and heart-aches which an author
Is born to ſuffer—'Tis a conſummation
Devoutly to be wiſh'd! To write, to anſwer,
Reply, perchance rejoin—aye, there's the rub!
For in replies, and anſwers, and rejoinders,
Who knows what deadly broils and feuds may come,
When we have ſhuffled off this mortal zeſt
Of mutual forbearance. There's the curſe
That makes calamity of *wordy war.*
For who would bear the ſcoffing of the times,
The TORY's hated name, the *Tool of Power,*
The contumely of the *penſion'd Slave,*
When he himſelf might his *quietus* make
With a *dry quill?* Who would endure this Pain*,
This foul diſcharge of wrath from Adam's ſons
Marſhall'd in dread array, both old and Young,
Their pop-guns here, and there their heavy Cannon,
Our labor'd pages deem'd not worth a Ruſh
But that the dread of ſomething worſe to come,
Some undiſcover'd miſchief, puzzles thought,
And makes one rather court the ancient path
Than fly to others that we know not of!
And thus the native hue of reſolution
Is ſicklied o'er with the pale caſt of fear,
And enterprizes of great pith and moment
With this regard, their currents turn awry.

THE foregoing Soliloquy, my dear countrymen, was really put into my hands by a friend, and I have beſtowed ſome ſerious thoughts upon its contents. But I had before reſolved upon my part. The *authors*, or if I muſt ſay *author*, of what is called *Common Senſe* has certainly had fair play. Full time has been allowed him, by the ſale of his pamphlet, to reap the fruits of his labours, and gratify that avidity with which many are apt to devour doctrines that are out of the common way—bold, marvellous and flattering. What was intended as a compliment to the public—to give them time to gaze with their own eyes, and reaſon with their own faculties, upon this extraordinary appearance—the author's vanity has conſtrued wholly in his own favour. He has called repeatedly for *anſwers*, and announced his ſecond edition to the world in the following ſtrain of ſelf-adulation, "That as no anſwer hath yet appeared it is now preſumed that none will," and therefore, as may be fairly implied, that he is unanſwerable. Why then, when his challenge is accepted, will not he and his ſeconds fight upon fair terms? Why will they ſeek to draw the attention of the public from *things* to *men*, refuſing that quarter to others which the author of *Common Senſe* craves for himſelf? "Who the author of this publication is (ſays he) is wholly unneceſſary to the public, as the object of attention is the *doctrine itſelf*, not the *man!*" Can this ſentence be reconciled to all the pother made about *Cato*, who and what he is; or does it not rather betray ſome ſymptoms of fear and cowardice, to beſet him at the threſhold, and ſeek to ſtop him in his march to the field? What, although he attempts to walk forth humbly with his ſtaff in his hand, and has been ſomewhat late in filling his ſcrip with ſtones to meet this GOLIAH; ſhould he therefore be tauntingly defied? If what is called *Common Senſe* be really *Common Senſe*, it is invulnerable, and every attack upon it will but add to the author's triumph. If it ſhould be proved, in any inſtances, to be *Non-Senſe*, millions will be intereſted in the diſcovery; and to them I appeal.

Once more I repeat the deſign of theſe letters, in which I conceive a queſtion to be involved of the greateſt importance that ever came before us—a queſtion not yet decided, and which ought therefore to be fully diſcuſſed. Opprobrious names can prove nothing here, except that they who uſe them have nothing better to ſay, and are afraid of their cauſe. It is probable that ſome may ſee their intereſt upon one ſide the queſtion, and ſome upon the other; but that the great body of the people can have any intereſt ſeparate from their country, or (when fairly underſtood) purſue any other, is not to be imagined. If Cato may be believed, he can conſcienciouſly claſs himſelf with this great body, and can aſſure his readers that the gueſſes hitherto made concerning him are rather unlucky.

Great pains have been taken to engage him in a conteſt with our Committee, but as nothing has been quoted from him which concerns that body in general, he leaves his letters to anſwer for themſelves; and if his comments on the circular letter to the County Committees ſhould appear to the public not to be well warranted, he will ſubmit to their judgment. But he finds it would be endleſs to anſwer all the ſilly *queries*, and daily ſcribble, of his opponents; and has learned better than to be drawn from his main object by indulging them in this way. It would be too great a treſpaſs upon the reader's patience. He has viewed the ground on which he ſtands, and is not afraid to tread it in the ſight of the moſt vigilant Son of Liberty; making that free uſe of the *Preſs* which is promiſed to him, without the leaſt violation of any reſolve of this continent, hitherto made.

One ſide of a great queſtion has been held up to us. We are told that it can never be our intereſt to have any future connexion with Great-Britain, and are preſſed immediately to *declare* our total ſeparation, for now is the time—*and the time has found us.* Could it be expected that all America would inſtantly take a leap in the dark, or that any who had not a predilection for the doctrine, or were capable of reaſoning upon it, would ſwallow it in the groſs, without wiſhing to hear the arguments on the other ſide? I am ſure this is the wiſh of multitudes of good men, particularly of thoſe who may be principally concerned in deciding the queſtion; and whoſe earneſt deſire it is not only to know the ſenſe of individuals, but the clear ſenſe of their country upon it; without which they could not think themſelves at liberty to give their deciſion.

Upon this ground, then, I proceed, and ſhall reſt the cauſe with my adverſaries on the preſent *general defence*, which (although I am ſorry it was neceſſary) I have reaſon to think, will be more acceptable to the public, than the miſpending time in private altercation. Thoſe who oppoſe me, may enjoy for a while (perhaps unnoticed) all the triumph of the anſwers they may give; and if it is found at laſt, as has been already hinted, that I have ſaid nothing to the purpoſe, their ſide of the queſtion will only be ſtrengthened.

In my remarks upon the pamphlet before me, I ſhall firſt conſider thoſe arguments on which the author appears to lay his chief ſtreſs; and theſe are collected under four heads, in his concluſion.

"It is the cuſtom of nations, when any two are at war, "for ſome other powers not engaged in the quarrel, to "ſtep in as *mediators*, and bring about the preliminaries "of PEACE. But while America calls herſelf a ſubject of "Great-Britain, no power, however well diſpoſed ſhe "may be, can offer her *mediation.*"

Is this *Common Senſe*, or common *Nonſenſe?* Surely, *peace* with Great-Britain cannot be the object of this writer, after the horrible character he has given us of the people of that country, and telling us that reconciliation with them would be our ruin. The latter part of the paragraph ſeems to caſt ſome light upon the former, altho' it contradicts it; for theſe *mediators* are not to interfere for making up the *quarrel*, but to widen it, by ſupporting us in a *declaration*, that we are *not ſubjects* of Great-Britain; a new ſort of buſineſs, truly, for *mediators!*

But this leads us directly to the main enquiry—what foreign powers are able to give us this ſupport? Whether they can be perſuaded to engage with us? What will be their terms? Is an alliance with them ſafe; or is it to be preferred to an honourable and firm renewal of that ancient connexion, under which we have ſo long flouriſhed?

Theſe queſtions cannot but employ the moſt ſerious thoughts of men whoſe *all* is at ſtake, in the reſolution of them; and they ought to be anſwered to the general ſatisfaction, before we are launched out into a tempeſtuous ocean, of which we know not the other ſhore. That a continuance of mutual violence and hate may at laſt force us upon ſuch an ocean is not altogether improbable; and it is poſſible that we may gain ſome port of ſafety, altho' in a ſhattered condition. Not a word ſhall be drawn from me to diſcredit our own ſtrength or reſources, although the accounts given of them, by the author of Common Senſe, appear incredible to ſome, I will even go beyond him in expreſſing my good opinion of our ſituation. He thinks foreign aſſiſtance neceſſary to us. I think we ſhould but be injured by it. We are able to defend our own rights, and to fruſtrate the attempt of any nation upon earth to govern us by force—For my part I would riſque my *all* in reſiſting every attempt of this kind at every hazard.

But let us ſee what aſſiſtance he offers us; and we find *France* and *Spain* held out for that purpoſe, although not as mediators, to "ſtrengthen the connexion between Great-Britain and America," but wholly to diſſolve it.

As to *Spain*, it is well known that the government of her own unwieldy Colonies is already a weight which ſhe can hardly bear; and ſome profound politicians have thought that, from the firſt, ſhe has rather been weakened than ſtrengthened by them; and that all her returns of gold and ſilver from America are but a poor compenſation for the lives and coſt with which they are purchaſed. It may well be queſtioned then, ſuppoſing Spain were able to aſſiſt us in erecting an *Independent Empire* in America, whether her jealouſy would permit her to riſque the poſſibility of our ſeducing her own American ſubjects into an alliance with us, for the purpoſe of a future revolt from herſelf. But our author mentions *France* as well as Spain, and thus propoſes that both branches of the *Bourbon Family*, ſo long the terror of *Proteſtants* and *Freemen*, ſhould now join as their protectors! By what means, or at what price, is this marvellous revolution in the ſyſtem of *politics*, *religion* and *liberty*, to be accompliſhed? How are theſe two powers to divide theſe Colonies between them? Is their guardianſhip to be joint or ſeparate? Under whoſe wing is Pennſylvania to fall—that of the moſt *Catholic* or moſt *Chriſtian* King?

I confeſs that thoſe queſtions ſtagger me; and till anſwered to ſatisfaction, cannot but give every good man the moſt painful apprehenſions concerning the future fate of his country. To be told, by the author of *Common Senſe*, that all this is mere prejudice; that we muſt diveſt ourſelves of every opinion in which we have been educated, in order to digeſt his pure doctrine; and throw down what our fathers and we have been building up for ages, to make room for his *viſionary fabric*—I ſay to be told this, is only inſult inſtead of argument; and can be tolerated by none but thoſe who are ſo far inflamed or intereſted, that ſeparation from Great-Britain at any riſque is their choice, rather than reconciliation, upon whatever terms.

This, I much fear, is the temper of thoſe who are conſtantly dinning in our ears the neceſſity of an immediate *declaration* of independence, for the ſake of procuring foreign aſſiſtance, eſpecially that of France. Their real deſire is to ſhut the door againſt all future reconciliation by this precipitate ſtep.—The matter of foreign aſſiſtance is a mere decoy. Can we imagine that if *France* thought it her intereſt to quarrel with Great-Britain for any benefits to be derived from us, her delicacy would ſtand in her way? Was ſhe ever reſtricted by ſuch delicacy in any of the former civil wars of her neighbours, eſpecially thoſe of Great-Britain? But the truth is that, in the preſent ruinous ſtate of her finances, and feeble condition of her fleets, ſhe will ſcarce think it prudent, for any proſpects we can yield her, to ruſh into a new and expenſive war, when ſo ill recruited after the blood and treaſure which ſhe laviſhed ſo ineffectually in the laſt.

Would it be wiſe, then, to riſk a refuſal from her, or to mix our affairs with thoſe of any foreign power whatever in this conteſt with Great-Britain? No; I conceive this would only protract our wars, encreaſe our dangers, weaken our force, and probably end in our ruin. And of all nations in the world, France is the laſt from which we ſhould ſeek aſſiſtance, even if it were neceſſary. What kind of aſſiſtance do we expect from her? gold and ſilver ſhe can but ill afford to give us. Her men we have no occaſion for; and, in a word, until ſhe has a fleet able to contend with that of England, ſhe can do us no eſſential ſervice. The want of ſuch a fleet has been the great bar to her numerous projects for univerſal empire. Can any proteſtant, can you my countrymen, ever wiſh to ſee her poſſeſſed of ſuch a fleet, aſſiſt her in attaining it, or willingly give her footing in America? Would ſhe then be contented to be the humble ally of theſe colonies; or would ſhe not, in her own right, reſume *Canada*, which, according to the limits ſhe formerly claimed, is larger than all our provinces together? Could we hinder her from introducing what multitudes of her people ſhe might think proper into that country where they have already a great body of their friends to receive them? In that caſe we ſhould ſoon be left without room for the encreaſing number of our poſterity; hemm'd in upon the ſea ſhore; and, with armies behind us, and fleets before us, be either cruſhed to pieces, obliged to ſubmit to the abſolute dominion of France, or to throw ourſelves back upon the protection of Great-Britain.

This conſideration is truly alarming, and France has never ſhewn herſelf ſo worthy of confidence among the nations of Europe, as to induce us to run ſuch riſks, by throwing ourſelves precipitately into her arms. She is ſo notorious to the whole world, for her diſregard of the moſt ſacred treaties, that *Gallica Fides*, or *French Faith*, is become as proverbial now, as *Punica Fides*, or *Carthaginian Faith*, of old. It could ſcarce have been imagined, that the author of *Common Senſe*, after telling us that "the blood of the ſlain, the weeping voice of nature, cries, 'TIS TIME TO PART"—eternally to part—from the limited monarchy of Great-Britain, (whatever future terms might be offered us) would ſo ſoon have recommended to us a new alliance with the arbitrary monarchs of France and Spain. Bloody maſſacres, the revocation of ſacred edicts, and the moſt unrelenting perſecutions, have certainly taught American *proteſtants*, and eſpecially our German brethren, what ſort of faith we are to expect from POPISH PRINCES; and from nations who are ſtrangers to *Liberty* themſelves, and envy the enjoyment of it to others!

In ſhort, I am not able, with all the pains I have taken, to underſtand what is meant by a *declaration of independence*, unleſs it is to be drawn up in the form of a ſolemn *abjuration* of Great-Britain, as a nation with which we can never more be connected; and this ſeems the doctrine of the author of Common Senſe. But I believe he has made but few converts to this part of his ſcheme; for who knows to what viciſſitudes of fortune we may yet be ſubjected?

We have already declared ourſelves *independent*, as to all uſeful purpoſes, by *reſiſting* our oppreſſors, upon our own foundation. And while we keep upon this ground, without connecting ourſelves with any foreign nations, to involve us in freſh difficulties, and endanger our liberties ſtill further, we are able, in our own element, upon the ſhore, to continue this *reſiſtance*, and it is our duty to continue it, till Great-Britain is convinced (as ſhe muſt ſoon be) of her fatal policy; and open her arms to reconciliation, upon the permanent and ſure footing of mutual intereſt and ſafety.

Upon ſuch a footing, we may again be happy. Our trade will be revived. Our huſbandmen, our mechanics, our artificers will flouriſh. Our language, our laws and manners being the ſame with thoſe of the nation with which we are again to be connected, that connection will be natural; and we ſhall the more eaſily guard againſt future innovations. Pennſylvania has much to loſe in this conteſt, and much to hope from a proper ſettlement of it. We have long flouriſhed under our charter government. What may be the conſequences of another form we cannot pronounce with certainty; but this we know that it is a road we have not travelled, and may be worſe than it is deſcribed.

CATO.

* *Some writers, in imitation of our anceſtors, yet ſpell this word* Payne.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE Stone Houſe and Stables, and a Lot of Land, containing one acre and a half, with one hundred good bearing apple-trees, and a good draw well in the yard that never fails; there was formerly a large ſtore kept in the ſaid houſe, as there is a fine ſhop built for that purpoſe; it is ſituate on Cheſtnut-Hill, about 10 miles from Philadelphia. Any perſon that inclines to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to MICHAEL BERNDOLLER, living in Roxborough townſhip, 8 miles from Philadelphia. *March* 19, 1776. ¶

WATERTOWN, *March* 14.

A large ſhip of 300 tons burthen, laden with coal, porter, cheeſe, &c. which had been out from White-Haven about 16 weeks, after having received conſiderable damage, and been repaired at New-York, was laſt Friday ſe'nnight taken by a ſmall ſhallop of about 26 tons, and between 20 and 30 hands, with only ſmall arms, after about one hour's reſiſtance, and carried into Dartmouth. The Captain of the ſhip, before he ſtruck, received a ball, which went through his thigh. She had on board a very valuable box of jewels, and is ſuppoſed to be worth at leaſt 2500l. ſterling. This, it is ſaid, is the ſeventh prize from White-Haven, and the laſt, it is currently reported, and believed to be true. Capt. Manly drove on ſhore, the beginning of laſt week, a Squam near Salem.

We alſo hear a ſloop laden with proviſions for the miniſterial troops at Boſton, was taken and carried into Dartmouth the ſame day.—We have not yet heard where ſhe was from.

Laſt Friday night, about 10 o'clock, part of a barrack, belonging to fort No. 2, at Cambridge, by ſome accident took fire, and was conſumed.

NEWPORT, *March* 18.

In the late ſtorm, a large ſloop loaded with naval ſtores, &c. from Virginia, for New-York, which had been taken by the Aſia, and ordered to Boſton, was caſt away at the Vineyard.

NEW-YORK, March 25.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, March 14.

" Captain Manly has taken another tranſport, 400 tons burthen, laden with peas, potatoes, pork, four-grout, ten packages of medicine, ſix carriage guns, four ſwivels, three barrels of powder, &c. and carried her into Newberry."

A great number of letters for officers in Boſton were taken in the above ſhip, many of which mention great difficulty in raiſing recruits for the American ſervice, and that it was apprehended the Britiſh army would be very little ſuperior, the enſuing campaign, to what it was the laſt.

On Saturday laſt an expreſs arrived from Boſton, which he left the Tueſday before, with a letter from his Excellency General Waſhington to Brigadier General Lord Sterling, at New-York, of which the following is a copy.

Cambridge, 19th March, 1776.

MY LORD,

" I AM now to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 11th inſtant, to give you my congratulations upon your appointment by the Honourable Congreſs.---- If the intelligence is true, and to be depended on, which was brought by the Gentleman to New-York, I think with you, that we ſhall have an opportunity of ſecuring, and putting the continent in a tolerable poſture of defence; and that the operations of the ſummer's campaign, will not be ſo terrible as we were taught to expect from the accounts and denunciations which the miniſtry have held forth to the public.

" I have the pleaſure to inform you, that on the morning of the 17th inſtant, General Howe, with his army, abandoned the town of Boſton without deſtroying it; an event of much importance, which muſt be heard with great ſatisfaction; and that we are now in full poſſeſſion. Their embarkation and retreat were hurried and precipitate, and they have left behind them ſtores, of one thing and another, to a pretty conſiderable amount, among which are ſeveral pieces of heavy cannon, and one or two mortars, which are ſpiked. The town is in a much better ſituation, and leſs injured than I expected, from the reports I have received; though to be ſure, it is much damaged, and many houſes deſpoiled of their valuable Furniture.

" The fleet is ſtill in King and Nantaſket roads, and where they intend to make a deſcent next is altogether unknown; but, ſuppoſing New-York to be an object of great importance, and to be in their view, I muſt recommend your moſt ſtrenuous and active exertions in preparing, to prevent any deſigns or attempts they may have formed or make againſt it. I have detached the rifle-men, and five battalions from hence to your aſſiſtance, which will be followed by others, as circumſtances will allow.—Theſe, with what forces you have, and can aſſemble, if there ſhould be any occaſion, I truſt, will be ſufficient to hinder the enemy from poſſeſſing the city, or making a lodgment, till the main body of this army can arrive.

I am, my Lord, with great eſteem,

Your moſt obedient and humble Servant,

G. WASHINGTON."

The courier, who was himſelf in Boſton, reports, we hear, that the enemy left there about *forty* horſes almoſt ſtarved, and that before they went off, they diſmaſted all the veſſels in the harbour. General Putnam was arrived at New-Haven, on his way to New-York.

By an EXPRESS juſt arrived, we have the following intelligence.

Eaſt-Hampton, March 22. This day about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, our guard ſtationed at Montock ſaw 20 ſail of ſquare rigged veſſels, 5 of them appeared to be large, and two ſloops, bearing about S. S. E. from the point of Montock, about 9 or 10 miles to ſea, the wind S. S. E. the weather ſomething thick and hazy, ſteering about N. E. by N. and ſailed to the eaſt end of Long-Iſland, and ſuppoſed by the courſe they ſteered, they were going into Rhode-Iſland; this is all the information we can give you concerning them, as at about 1 o'clock they diſappeared behind Block-Iſland, and they ſaw them no more.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

An ACT *to encreaſe the Number of Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for the City of* Philadelphia, *and in the ſeveral Counties therein named.*

WHEREAS it is eſſential to the good Government of every free ſtate, that all its component Parts ſhould have a juſt and adequate Share in the Legiſlature. AND WHEREAS the City of *Philadelphia*, and the ſeveral Counties herein after particularly named, have not at this Time ſuch Share in the Legiſlature of this Province: For Remedy whereof, BE IT ENACTED by the Honourable *JOHN PENN*, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, by and with the Conſent and Advice of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſaid Province, in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the reſpective Wards, Townſhips and Diſtricts, in the ſaid City and Counties reſpectively, qualified by the Laws of this Province to elect Members of Aſſembly, ſhall meet at ſome convenient Place within their reſpective Townſhips, Wards and Diſtricts, on the Twenty-fifth Day of *April* next, and proceed to chooſe Inſpectors, as is directed by the Laws of this Province in ſuch Caſes, having had due and legal Notice of ſuch Meeting by the Perſon or Perſons appointed by Law for that Purpoſe, which they are hereby enjoined and required to give, under the ſame Pains and Penalties as are inflicted for Neglect of Duty in the like Caſes by Law. And that the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the ſaid City of *Philadelphia*, and the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Counties of *Lancaſter*, *York*, *Cumberland*, *Berks*, *Northampton*, *Bedford*, *Northumberland* and *Weſtmoreland*, reſpectively, qualified by the Charter and Laws of this Province to vote at the General Elections for ſaid City and Counties reſpectively, ſhall, on the Firſt Day of *May* next, meet in the ſaid City and Counties reſpectively, at the uſual Places for holding General Elections in the ſaid City and Counties reſpectively, and elect an additional Number of Burgeſſes, Repreſentatives or Delegates, to ſerve them in General Aſſembly; for the City of *Philadelphia* Four, for the County of *Lancaſter* Two, for the County of *York* Two, for the County of *Cumberland* Two, for the County of *Berks* Two, for the County of *Northampton* Two, for the County of *Bedford* One, for the County of *Northumberland* One, and for the County of *Weſtmoreland* One, in the ſame Manner as by the Charter and Laws of this Province is directed in reſpect to the Choice of other Members for the ſaid City and Counties reſpectively; which ſaid Burgeſſes, Repreſentatives or Delegates, ſo choſen, and returned as the Laws of this Province in ſuch Caſes direct, ſhall be Members of the General Aſſembly of this Province of *Pennſylvania*, and ſit and act as ſuch, as fully and freely as any of the Burgeſſes or Repreſentatives for the ſaid City and Counties reſpectively, or the other Counties within this Province, do, may, can, or ought to do.

And be it further enacted, That on the Day following the holding the General Election for the County of *Philadelphia* yearly, for ever hereafter, unleſs it happen on *Sunday*, and then the Day after, the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the ſaid City, qualified as aforeſaid, ſhall meet at the State-Houſe in the ſaid City, and elect for the ſaid City Six Burgeſſes, Repreſentatives or Delegates, to ſerve them in Aſſembly: And that the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the ſaid Counties of *Lancaſter*, *York*, *Cumberland*, *Berks*, *Northampton*, *Bedford*, *Northumberland* and *Weſtmoreland*, ſhall meet on the Firſt Day of *October* next, and yearly for ever hereafter, unleſs it happen on a *Sunday*, and then the Day following, at the Court-Houſes in the ſaid reſpective Counties, where Court-Houſes are already erected, and in ſuch Counties as have not erected Court-Houſes, then, until Court-Houſes ſhall be built, at the Places where General Elections for ſuch Counties have been uſually held, and elect for the County of *Lancaſter* Six, for the County of *York* Four, for the County of *Cumberland* Four, for the County of *Berks* Four, for the County of *Northampton* Four, for the County of *Bedford* Two, for the County of *Northumberland* Two, and for the County of *Weſtmoreland* Two Repreſentatives or Delegates, to ſerve them in Aſſembly, in the ſame Manner as by the Charter and Laws of this Province is directed in reſpect to the Repreſentatives or Delegates of the other Counties of this Province; which ſaid Repreſentatives, when ſo choſen in the ſaid City and reſpective Counties aforeſaid, ſhall be Members of the General Aſſembly of this Province of *Pennſylvania*, and ſhall ſit and act as ſuch, as fully and freely as any of the Repreſentatives for the other Counties within this province do, may, can, or ought to do.

And be it further enacted, That Notice ſhall be given in Writing, and ſhall be proclaimed in the moſt public Places of the ſaid City, and of the capital Town or Place where ſuch Election is to be, of the Time and Place of ſuch Election, by the Sheriffs of the Counties reſpectively; and the ſaid Sheriffs ſhall cauſe Copies of ſuch Notice or Advertiſement to be poſted upon ſome Houſe, in the Way leading from every Townſhip or Precinct to the Town or Place where the ſaid Election is to be, as alſo upon the Court-Houſes and moſt public Places in every Townſhip in the ſaid reſpective Counties, at leaſt Fifteen Days before the Time of ſuch Election.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the ſeveral Acts of General Aſſembly of this Province, as relates to the allowing the ſaid City, and the ſeveral and reſpective Counties aforeſaid, a leſs Number of Repreſentatives or Delegates, to ſerve in General Aſſembly for the ſaid City and Counties reſpectively, than is hereby directed, ſhall be, and is hereby declared to be, repealed.

Provided nevertheleſs, That the Members of Aſſembly already choſen under the ſame, ſhall be and continue to act until the Firſt Day of *October* next, as fully and freely as if this Act had never been made.

Paſſed March 23, 1776.

IN CONGRESS, March 20, 1776.

WHEREAS, in the execution of the reſolve of Congreſs of the fourteenth of March reſpecting the diſarming diſaffected perſons, many fire arms may be taken which may not be fit for uſe, to arm any of the troops mentioned therein, therefore *Reſolved*, That all the fire arms ſo taken, being appraiſed according to ſaid reſolve, none of them ſhall be paid for but thoſe that are fit for the uſe of ſuch troops, or that may conveniently be ſo made, and the remainder ſhall be ſafely kept by the Aſſemblies, Conventions, Councils or Committees of Safety for the owners, to be delivered to them when the Congreſs ſhall direct.

March 21, 1776.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſeveral Aſſemblies, Conventions and Councils, or Committees of Safety, and Committees of Correſpondence and Inſpection, that they exert their utmoſt endeavours to promote the culture of HEMP, FLAX and COTTON, and the growth of WOOL, in theſe United Colonies.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions and Councils, or Committees of Safety, that they take the earlieſt meaſures for erecting and eſtabliſhing, in each and every colony, a Society for the improvement of agriculture, arts, manufactures and commerce; and to maintain a correſpondence between ſuch Societies, that the rich and numerous natural advantages of this country, for ſupporting its inhabitants, may not be neglected.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions and Councils, or Committees of Safety, that they forthwith conſider of ways and means of introducing the manufactures of DUCK and SAIL CLOTH, and STEEL, into ſuch colonies where they are not now underſtood; and of encouraging, increaſing and improving them where they are.

Extracts from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, *March* 23, 1776.

WHEREAS the Petitions of theſe United Colonies to the King for the Redreſs of great and manifeſt Grievances have not only been rejected, but treated with ſcorn and contempt, and the oppoſition to deſigns evidently formed to reduce them to a ſtate of ſervile ſubjection, and their neceſſary defence againſt hoſtile forces actually employed to ſubdue them, declared rebellion: And whereas an unjuſt war hath been commenced againſt them, which the Commanders of the Britiſh fleets and armies have proſecuted, and ſtill continue to proſecute, with their utmoſt vigour, and in a cruel manner, waſting, ſpoiling and deſtroying the country, burning houſes and defenceleſs towns, and expoſing the helpleſs inhabitants to every miſery from the inclemency of the winter, and not only urging ſavages to invade the country, but inſtigating negroes to murder their maſters: And whereas the parliament of Great-Britain hath lately paſſed an act, affirming theſe colonies to be in open rebellion; forbidding all trade and commerce with the inhabitants thereof, until they ſhall accept pardons, and ſubmit to deſpotic rule; declaring their property, wherever found upon the water, liable to ſeizure and confiſcation; and enacting, that what had been done there, by virtue of the royal authority, were juſt and lawful acts, and ſhall be ſo deemed: From all which it is manifeſt, that the iniquitous ſcheme concerted to deprive them of the liberty they have a right to by the laws of nature and the Engliſh conſtitution, will be pertinaciouſly purſued. It being, therefore, neceſſary to provide for their defence and ſecurity, and juſtifiable to make repriſals upon their enemies, and otherwiſe to annoy them, according to the laws and uſages of nations; the Congreſs, truſting that ſuch of their friends in Great-Britain (of whom it is confeſſed there are many entitled to applauſe and gratitude for their patriotiſm and benevolence, and in whoſe favour a diſcrimination of property cannot be made) as ſhall ſuffer by captures, will impute it to the authors of our common calamities, DO DECLARE AND RESOLVE as followeth, *viz.*

Reſolved, That the inhabitants of theſe Colonies be permitted to fit out armed veſſels, to cruiſe on the enemies of theſe United Colonies.

Reſolved, That all ſhips and other veſſels, their tackle, apparel and furniture, and all goods, wares and merchandizes, belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of Great-Britain, taken on the high ſeas, or between high and low water mark, by any armed veſſel fitted out by any private perſon or perſons, and to whom commiſſions ſhall be granted, and being libelled and proſecuted in any court erected for the trial of maritime affairs in any of theſe colonies, ſhall be deemed and adjudged to be lawful prize; and, after deducting and paying the wages the ſeamen and mariners on board of ſuch captures as are merchant ſhips and veſſels ſhall be entitled to, according to the terms of their contracts, until the time of the adjudication, ſhall be condemned to and for the uſe of the owner or owners, and the officers, marines and mariners of ſuch armed veſſel, according to ſuch rules and proportions as they ſhall agree on. Provided always, that this reſolution ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any veſſel bringing ſettlers, arms, ammunition or warlike ſtores, to and for the uſe of theſe colonies, or any of the inhabitants thereof, who are friends to the American Cauſe, or to ſuch warlike ſtores, or to the effects of ſuch ſettlers.

Reſolved, That all ſhips or veſſels with their tackle, apparel and furniture, goods, wares and merchandizes, belonging to any inhabitant of Great-Britain as aforeſaid, which ſhall be taken by any of the veſſels of war of theſe United Colonies, ſhall be deemed forfeited, one third, after deducting and paying the wages of ſeamen and mariners as aforeſaid, to the officers and men on board, and two thirds to the uſe of the United Colonies.

Reſolved, That all ſhips or veſſels with their tackle, apparel and furniture, goods, wares and merchandizes, belonging to any inhabitant of Great-Britain as aforeſaid, which ſhall be taken by any veſſel of war fitted out by, and at the expence of any of the United Colonies, ſhall be deemed forfeited, and divided, after deducting and paying the wages of ſeamen and mariners as aforeſaid, in ſuch manner and proportions as the Aſſembly or Convention of ſuch Colony ſhall direct.

Reſolved, That all veſſels, their tackle, apparel and furniture, and cargoes belonging to inhabitants of Great-Britain as aforeſaid, and all veſſels which may be employed in carrying ſupplies to the miniſterial armies, which ſhall happen to be taken near the ſhores of any of theſe colonies, by the people of the country, or detachments from the army, ſhall be deemed lawful prize, and the court of admiralty, within the ſaid colony, is required, on condemnation thereof, to adjudge, that all charges and expences which may attend the capture and trial be firſt paid out of the monies ariſing from the ſales of the prize, and the remainder equally divided among all thoſe who ſhall have been actually engaged and employed in taking the ſaid prize: Provided, that where any detachments of the army ſhall have been employed as aforeſaid, their part of the prize-money ſhall be diſtributed among them; in proportion to the pay of the officers and ſoldiers ſo employed. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter, received by expreſs, from the beſt authority, dated Head Quarters, Cambridge, 19th March, 1776.

" SIR,

" It is with the greateſt pleaſure I inform you, that on Sunday laſt the 17th inſt. about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the miniſterial army evacuated the town of Boſton, and that the forces of the United Colonies are in actual poſſeſſion thereof. I beg leave to congratulate you, Sir, and the Honourable Congreſs on this happy event; and particularly as it was effected without endangering the lives and property of the remaining unhappy inhabitants.

" I have great reaſon to imagine their flight was precipitated by the appearance of a work which I had ordered to be thrown up laſt Saturday night on an eminence at Dorcheſter, which lay neareſt to Boſton Neck, called Newk's Hill. The town, though it has ſuffered greatly, is not in ſo bad a ſtate as I expected to find it.

" As ſoon as the miniſterial troops had quitted the town, I ordered a thouſand men (who had had the ſmall-pox) under the command of General Putnam, to take poſſeſſion of the heights, which I ſhall endeavour to fortify in ſuch a manner as to prevent their return, ſhould they attempt it; but as they are ſtill in the harbour, I thought it not prudent to march off with the main body of the army, until I ſhould be fully ſatisfied they had quitted the coaſt. I have therefore only detached five regiments, beſides the rifle-battalion, to New-York, and ſhall keep the remainder here, till all ſuſpicion of their return ceaſes.

" The ſituation in which I found their works evidently diſcovered that their retreat was made with the greateſt precipitation. They have left their barracks and other works of wood at Bunker's Hill, &c. all ſtanding, and have deſtroyed but a ſmall part of their lines. They have alſo left a number of fine pieces of cannon, which they ſpiked up, alſo a very large iron mortar, and (as I am informed) they have thrown another over the end of your wharff.

" I have employed proper perſons to drill the cannon, and doubt not I ſhall ſave the moſt of them. I am not able to procure an exact liſt of all the ſtores they have left; as ſoon as it can be done, I ſhall take care to tranſmit it to you:—From an eſtimate of what the Quarter-Maſter-General has already diſcovered, the amount will be 25 or £. 30,000."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, March 18, 1776.

"I give you joy of Boſton's being evacuated. Saturday night our people began upon the hill next the point; about midnight the regulars began firing upon them, and continued it until morning, but did not hurt any one. After that the miniſterialiſts hurried on board as faſt as they could. They did not ſet fire to the town, but they have done much miſchief, and though the ſoldiers were not authoriſed to plunder, they were not hindered from doing it. Many of the officers have been as bad as the privates, and carried off the furniture from the houſes of thoſe gentlemen who had left the ſame, and accommodated them therewith. The Britiſh troops are diſgraced.—This change in our affairs has been produced by the movements on Dorcheſter. Almoſt all the tories are gone off, and are in a dreadful ſituation; ſhould it be long before they can put to ſea, they will be half-ſtarved.—The White-Haven ſhip from New-York got among the Nantucket ſhoals, and is taken.—All the *eight* White-Haven ſhips taken."

We hear the humane General Howe has burnt the pretty little town of Nantaſket, in Boſton harbour; and that many of the Tories, not being able to get off with the fleet, have thrown themſelves on the mercy of their countrymen.

INTELLIGENCE from NORTH-CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter from Col. Richard Caſwell, late a Delegate for the province of North-Carolina in the Continental Congreſs, and now Commander of a body of troops in that province, to the Honourable Cornelius Harnet, Eſq; Preſident of the Provincial Council of North-Carolina, dated from his Camp at Long-Creek, Feb. 29, 1776.

"SIR,

"I have the pleaſure to acquaint you that we had an engagement with the Tories, at Widow Moore's Creek bridge, on the 27th current. Our army was about 1000 ſtrong, conſiſting of the Newbern battalion of minutemen, the militia from Craven, Johnſton, Dobbs and Wake, and a detachment of the Wilmington battalion of minutemen, which we found encamped at Moore's creek the night before the battle, under the command of Col. Lillington. The Tories by common report were 3000, but Gen. M'Donald, whom we have a priſoner, ſays there were about 15 or 1600; he was unwell that day, and not in the battle. Capt. M'Cleod, who ſeemed to be the principal commander, with Capt. John Campbell, are among the ſlain. The number killed and mortally wounded, from the beſt accounts I was able to collect, was about 30, moſt of them were ſhot on their paſſing the bridge. Several had fallen into the water, ſome of whom, I am pretty certain, had not riſen yeſterday evening, when I left the camp; ſuch priſoners as we have made ſay, there were at leaſt 50 of their men miſſing. The tories were totally put to the rout, and will certainly diſperſe. Col. Moore arrived at our camp a few hours after the engagement was over; his troops came up that evening, and are now encamped on the ground where the battle was fought; and Col. Martin is at or near Croſs-creek, with a large body of men; thoſe, I preſume, will be ſufficient effectually to put a ſtop to any attempt to embody again. I therefore (with Col. Moore's conſent) am returning to Newbern with the troops under my command, where I hope to receive your orders to diſmiſs them. There I intend carrying the General. If the council ſhould riſe before my arrival, be pleaſed to give order in what manner he ſhall be diſpoſed of. Our officers and men behaved with the ſpirit and intrepidity becoming freemen, contending for their deareſt privileges."

Extract of a letter from the Provincial Council of North-Carolina, dated Newbern, March 5, 1776.

"Governor Martin has been too ſucceſsful in exciting an inſurrection of the banditti among the Highlanders and Regulators. We refer you to a copy of Colonel Caſwell's letter and other incloſed papers for the particular account of them. We have given orders that the perſons and properties of the ringleaders ſhould be ſecured, and that all who were in arms or aiding and abetting ſhould be diſarmed, and every other effectual meaſure purſued to prevent their giving Governor Martin any aid in caſe of the arrival of his expected reinforcements. We have every thing to hope from the vigilance, ſkill, and activity of the officers, and the bravery, ſpirited, and patriotic behaviour of the troops on this occaſion. A noble ardor appeared in every part of the country through all ranks of people; inſomuch that in leſs than a fortnight 9,400 men and upwards were embodied and on their march againſt the enemy; more might have been raiſed, had they been neceſſary. We hear that the men of war are on their way to Wilmington, the inhabitants have removed all their valuable effects, apprehending that the Governor will prevail on the officers of the men of war to act the ſame tragedy there, which Lord Dunmore lately played at Norfolk, to his immortal infamy.

"We have ordered that the Provincial Congreſs ſhould meet at Halifax the ſecond of next month.

"We have appointed Committees to confer with Virginia and South-Carolina on the moſt proper mode of defence, to be adopted by theſe Colonies the enſuing campaign.

"We underſtand General Clinton is arrived in Virginia with the tranſports and troops from Boſton, but have not yet any advice of the arrival of thoſe expected from Great-Britain.

"One Mr. Achiſon, midſhipman of the Syren, with three ſailors, were drove over Ocracock Bar in diſtreſs, who were taken priſoners and brought to Newbern, the midſhipman and one ſailor are ſent to Halifax as priſoners, the other two diſcharged in this town. It appears the Syren had taken a veſſel of ours on the coaſt, and thoſe men were conducting the prize to Boſton, when they were forced over the bar."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in North-Carolina to his Friend in this city, dated March 10, 1776.

"I have it in my power to give you a few lines by the expreſs.—Yeſterday afternoon we received a letter from Col. Caſwell, giving an account, in a full manner, of a battle between his troops, Col. Lillington's, off Cape-Fear, and the Highlanders and Regulators, about twenty miles above Wilmington, at Moore's creek bridge, which is between the North Weſt and North Eaſt rivers. The inſurgents had made many attempts to eſcape the vigilance of our troops, and get down to Governor Martin. Col. Caſwell was after them many days; at length they made an attempt to croſs at this paſs, about the break of day, on Tueſday, the 27th of laſt month.

"Col. Caſwell had very wiſely ordered the planks to be taken off the bridge, ſo that in paſſing it they met with many difficulties; a very heavy firing came on. Our troops reſerved their fire till within a ſmall diſtance, which did great execution. Many paſſed the bridge. Gen. M'Cleod and Captain Campbell were inſtantly ſhot dead. M'Cleod had nine bullets and twenty-four ſwan ſhot through him and into his body. Twenty-eight more are killed and mortally wounded; and between twenty and thirty priſoners, amongſt them his Excellency General Donald M'Donald, who is on his way to us, and is expected here to-morrow. We had only two men wounded, one of them mortally. The inſurgents retreated with the greateſt precipitation, leaving behind them ſome waggons, &c. They cut the horſes out of the waggons, and mounted three upon a horſe. Many of them fell into the creek and were drowned. Tom Rutherford ran like a luſty fellow, he and Felix Kenan of Duplin county were in arms againſt us; they by this time are our priſoners, as is Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton, who ran the firſt fire. The battle laſted only three minutes. The Colonels Caſwel and Lillington had under their command 1000 men. The Highlanders and Regulars 1600. The account is certain as to the number of the inſurgents, for Col. Caſwell had it from Gen. M'Donald himſelf. Col. Moore ſent off expreſſes to the main army, conſiſting of between five and ſix hundred men, under the Colonels Martin, Polk, Thackſton, and Long, in and about Croſs creek, to ſecure the whole of the Highlanders and Regulators; not a man of them has a probability of making his eſcape.

"Governor Martin has threatened the deſtruction of Wilmington, if they do not ſupply him with proviſions. The town has ſpiritedly refuſed to ſupply him with a ſingle mouthful, notwithſtanding the cruizer and three armed veſſels lay oppoſite it; and they have told the Governor he may do as he pleaſes, as they are determined to reſiſt to the laſt. They have a good battery there, and four hundred choſen men, under the command of a brave Iriſhman, Col. William Purviance, who is determined to ſee it out with them. The women and children are ſent out of town. The Tories are all ſecured in Wilmington jail, to the number of twenty-five. Captain Parry, of the cruizer, has meanly begged a few quarters of beef, which the town has refuſed him, and the veſſels dare not begin the attack, though we daily expect to hear of an engagement, as they are ſtarving.

"It was humorous enough in the inhabitants of Wilmington, when the Governor haughtily demanded one thouſand barrels of flour, after anſwering him fully on that head, they then went immediately into the inſurrection, and what a hopeful ſituation he had reduced his friends to, that were ſurrounded by large, ſpirited and powerful armies, who were determined to make ſhort work with them.

"The Negroes at Cape-Fear were never known to behave ſo well as they have lately.

"Yeſterday two priſoners, a midſhipman and a common ſeaman, were ſent out of this town to Halifax.

"We have now in arms, to the ſouthward of this town, nine thouſand four hundred men. Gen. Clinton, we expect to hear every moment, is landed at Cape-Fear, with the troops under his command. As ſoon as we learned he had ſailed from Virginia, ſent off an expreſs inſtantly to our commanding officer there, to be ready for him. The Governor of South-Carolina is at Cape-Fear; Clinton, Martin, and Lord William Campbell, are to ſettle the plan of operations as to the ſubjugating this province, South-Carolina and Georgia. To-morrow we ſend off two gentlemen to South-Carolina. I do expect the moment Clinton lands, this province, Virginia, and South-Carolina, will march an army of twenty thouſand men againſt him. You never knew the like in your life as to true patriotiſm, not a man of any influence is left in the back country, nor on Cape-Fear, all to a man turned out upon the firſt alarm in defence of their country."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in St. Mary's County, to his Friend in Baltimore, dated March 14, 1776.

"We have juſt taken an oyſter boat, with ſix men on board, and on ſearch, found five Britiſh muſkets concealed in the boat; the men have been ſtrictly examined, and it appears they came from Virginia, and were bound to Baltimore, and had oyſters on board to further their intended purpoſe, being employed by that infamous tool of government, Lord Dunmore, as ſpies, to collect information from and enquire into the ſituation of your town, and take a view of your fortifications, &c.—They are are all properly confined.—It is hoped you will keep a good look out, and carefully examine all ſuſpected veſſels and men."

Died Yeſterday Morning, the Honourable SAMUEL WARD, Eſq; late Member of the Continental Congreſs; his Remains will be interred this Afternoon in the Baptiſt Church.

The Proceſſion will begin at three o' Clock this Afternoon, at Mrs. Houſe's, in Lodge-Alley, where the Friends of the Deceaſed are deſired to attend.----The Body will be carried to Arch-ſtreet Church, where a Sermon on the Occaſion will be delivered by the Reverend Mr. Stillman. The Ladies will be admitted into the Galleries at three o' Clock.

Laſt Friday died, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. MARY DICKINSON, the widow of SAMUEL DICKINSON, Eſq; late of Kent county on Delaware. She was a lady poſſeſſed of ſo many virtues and accompliſhments, that it would be very difficult to draw a character of her, which would not appear either the effect of partiality, to thoſe who were ſtrangers to her, or an imperfect expreſſion of her worth, to thoſe who were acquainted with her. On Sunday, her remains were interred in the burying ground belonging to Friends in Trenton.

On Sunday the 10th inſt. departed this life, in the 54th year of his age, Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, of Londonderry townſhip, Lancaſter county; he poſſeſſed in an eminent degree many and deſirable good properties, viz. the affectionate and loving huſband, the lover and practiſer of temperance, the beneficent and kind friend, the affable and agreeable companion, and the zealous patriot: His life was marked with innocence. His remains were interred on Tueſday, attended by a large and reſpectable number of the adjacent inhabitants of all denominations, whoſe countenances indicated that ſorrow, which they felt at the loſs of ſo uſeful and valuable a member of ſociety.

Philadelphia County, March 21.

At a meeting of a conſiderable majority of the Gentlemen who have been choſen to ſerve for the enſuing year, as a Committee of Inſpection and Obſervation for this county, Col. WILLIAM HAMILTON *was appointed Chairman, and Dr.* ENOCH EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

This Committee, after having obſerved that ſeveral Committees of the province of Pennſylvania have recommended the calling a convention, and ſome of them proceeded to nominate perſons to repreſent them in the ſame,

Reſolved, N. C. D. That it is the opinion of this Committee that the meaſure of calling a Convention is by no means neceſſary at this time, as we truſt that the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, now ſitting, are ready to hear and redreſs every grievance that is or may properly be laid before them.

Reſolved, That it be requeſted of all thoſe gentlemen, who have undertaken to collect donations for the poor of Boſton, that they would pay their ſeveral ſums into the hands of Mr. Joſeph Mathers, who is appointed Teaſurer for this year.

Reſolved, That John Bull, Eſq; Colonels William Hamilton, Robert Lewis, Doctors Charles Benſel, Samuel Swift, Meſſieurs Joſeph Mathers, Jonathan Paſcall, and Iſaac Hughes, be appointed to ſerve as a Committee of Correſpondence.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to thoſe few townſhips which have yet neglected to chooſe a perſon to repreſent them in this Committee, that they would proceed to do it as ſoon as poſſible, as their members will be expected to attend when the Chairman ſhall think proper to call another meeting.

Signed by order of the Committee,
ENOCH EDWARDS, Secretary.

*** *The Piece ſigned* Will Whimble *is come to hand, but it appears to us too prolix and incorrect for Publication.*

¶‡¶ The Officers and Privates of the ſeveral companies of Aſſociators which form the rifle battalion, are hereby requeſted to meet at Carpenter's-Hall, on Monday, the 8th Day of April next, to chooſe, by ballot, their Field Officers.—They are deſired to meet preciſely at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the election will be opened.

*** *The* WARDENS *of the* CITY *have appointed* Friday *the 29th day of this month, to meet again at the Court-Houſe, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to hear the appeals of ſuch perſons as think themſelves aggrieved in the* Watch and Lamp Tax *for the preſent year;—thoſe who do not attend on that day muſt expect no allowances to be made them, the Wardens finding it abſolutely neceſſary to adhere cloſely to the law, which requires that the Collectors "ſhall pay the whole and every of the ſums of money aſſeſſed in his or their reſpective duplicates within three months next after the day of appeal."*

‡‡‡ *The* EXAMINATION *of the Students at the Academy of* NEWARK *will be held on* Tueſday *the 2d day of April, by the* TRUSTEES, *who are to meet at that time and place.*

THE Members of *The* PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP *for inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire* are hereby notified, that their Annual Meeting for the Choice of Twelve Directors and a Treaſurer will be held at the Court-Houſe, on Monday, the Eighth Day of April next, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon. *By Order of the Directors,*
MATTHEW CLARKSON, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO contiguous tracts of patented land, about 400 acres. A good mill ſeat, on a fine ſtream, on the South ſide of the Weſt branch of Saſquehanna, near the Great Iſland. Two tracts of about 500 acres, on White Deer-hole-creek, below and adjoining Mr. Benjamin Dean's land. Two tracts of about 500 acres, above land of Mr. Duncan, and adjoining land of Mr. Brown, on the South branch of White Deer-hole-creek. One other tract of near 300 acres, on the North ſide of the Weſt branch of White Deer-hole-creek, adjoining lands of Edward Shippen, Eſq; about 4 miles above the Forks. The above lands are very fit for grain or ſtock, all well watered, convenient to navigation, and in thriving ſettlements; thoſe on White Deer-hole-creek would ſuit ſeveral kinds of water-works, about 20 miles diſtant from Sunbury, about 4 miles from the South ſide of the Weſt branch, and all in Northumberland county. Enquire of GEORGE CAMPBELL, Eſq; in Philadelphia, or Doctor JOHN HOUSTON, at York-town.

Two good tracts, 300 acres each, to be lett for a conſiderable time, free of any rent, to perſons well recommended, about 22 miles from Sunbury, and very near the river. *March* 18, 1776.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

ON Sunday night laſt was STOLEN, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, a dark-brown coloured HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high, ſhod all round, has a little white on one of his hind feet, and a little griſſel on the right flank, is a natural trotter, and carries himſelf high. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, and returns the horſe to the owner, and proſecutes the thief to conviction, ſhall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars and reaſonable charges for the horſe only, from CHARLES THOMSON.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE Time of an *ENGLISH* SERVANT Lad, who has 3 Years to ſerve. He might do very well in the Country, with a Maſter who would keep him conſtantly employed. For Terms, apply to *THOMAS APTEY,* Keeper of the Work-houſe. *Philad. March* 23, 1776.

To be ſold at public ſale, on the 11th day of April,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, lying along the South ſide of Brandywine creek, within one mile of the forks of ſaid creek, in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 195 acres, with allowance of 6 acres to the hundred for roads; there are erected on ſaid place a ſtone houſe, 2 ſtories high, 21 by 33, three rooms on a floor, with a good well of water at the door, a frame barn, 45 by 21, a ſtable, 16 by 20, one ſtory ſtone and one ditto logs, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, 16 by 18; there are 40 acres of fine bottom meadow, equal to any on ſaid creek, a bearing orchard of 150 trees, of different ſorts of fruit, 60 acres of young timber land; the ſaid plantation is counted equal to any on ſaid creek for grain or graſs, and lies very commodious, within half a mile of two merchant and ſaw-mills, and within 14 miles of Marcus-Hook or Wilmington, and in a good neighbourhood: The title is indiſputable, and the quitrent One Shilling ſterl. per hundred acres. Any perſon wanting to view the premiſes, at or before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber on the ſaid place, who will let them know the terms. JOHN BRINTON, jun. ‖ 7ſ6.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a *DUTCH* Servant GIRL, who has between 6 and 7 Years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printers.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

R*UN away from the ſubſcriber, the 6th of March,* 1776, *an indented ſervant man, named* CHARLES PILLER, *by trade a Barber, came from London about 4 months ago, but ſays he is a Scotchman; he is about 5 feet 3 inches high, fair complexion, is much pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort ſandy coloured hair; had on, when he went away, a light blue greaſy coat and waiſtcoat, deep blue breeches, with flat metal buttons, white yarn ſtockings, new ſoaled ſhoes, with ſmall pinchbeck buckles, an old caſtor hat, and a new ſtriped holland ſhirt; likewiſe took with him ſeveral razors, ſtrap, ſhaving-box, a diaper towel, and his comb and curling-iron; he is a very great drunkard, and is very talkative and abuſive when drunk. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him home to his maſter, in Baltimore-town, ſhall have if in town Two Dollars, and if out of town 10 miles Four Dollars, and if out of the province the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* *PHILIP MILLER.* §

The WEEKLY VOTES of the preſent Sitting of the Honourable *Houſe of Aſſembly* of this Province, are Publiſhed and ſold by *Henry Miller,* in Race-ſtreet.

THE OWNERS of the *WICACOA* MEADOWS are deſired to meet at the Court-Houſe, in *Philadelphia,* the firſt Monday in April, being the eighth Day of the Month, at Four o' Clock in the Afternoon, to chooſe MANAGERS and a TREASURER for the enſuing Year. ¶

A PERSON regularly bred to Phyſic and Surgery, and has paſſed his Examination in London, is deſirous of ſettling in any Place (not farther than 20 or 30 Miles from Philadelphia) where ſuch a One may be wanted, or where there is a Probability of meeting with Encouragement. Any Perſon knowing ſuch a Situation, and will be pleaſed to ſend a Line addreſſed to A. B. to be left with the Printers of this Paper, the Favour will be gratefully acknowledged. ¶

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday, the 6th day of April next, at the Town-Hall in the Borough of Wilmington,

THAT well known beautiful LOT of LAND, called Peterſon's-Hill, ſituate about four miles from the river Delaware, adjoining the Borough of Wilmington, containing 25 acres of good well improved land, whereon is a large commodious and elegant ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a log barn, an orchard of excellent fruit, ſuch as apples, peaches and cherries, commanding a proſpect of the river Delaware from the High-lands of Brandywine down as far as Bumbo-hook, including a fair view of the flouriſhing Borough of Wilmingt n, Millhaven, Brandywine creek, Chriſtiana river, the town of New-Caſtle and the adjacent country, which preſents the moſt beautiful landſcapes of hills, vallies, woods, foreſts, meadows, and cultivated farms; which, together with ſerenity of air, render it (without exception) one of the moſt delightful ſituations on the continent of America. The ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, when an indiſputable title will be produced, and the terms made known by

JONAS PETERSON.

Reading, March 18, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Saturday, the 13th day of April next, at the houſe of Joſeph Shomo, Inn-keeper, in Bern townſhip, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Bern townſhip, Berks county, adjoining the land of Jacob Alweine, Ludwig Seaman, Matthias Neffsger, and others; containing 130 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the eſtate of Martin Bollenbock; ſeized and taken in execution by HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff. ¶

Reading, March 18, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Friday, the 12th day of April next, at Godfried Raker, junior's, Inn-keeper, in Tulpehocken town, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Berks county, adjoining the land of Paul Wolff, Charles Smith, Chriſtian Bartorff, and others; containing 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, thereon are erected a log houſe and barn, and ſome meadow ground made; late the eſtate of Valentine Emrich; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 5th day of April next (if not ſold before by private ſale) on the premiſes,

THE plantation whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituate in Weſt-Caln, containing near 300 acres of good land, 15 acres of which are already watered meadow, under good graſs, and 40 acres more may be made and watered at pleaſure; about one half of ſaid tract is cleared and within fence; the woodland well timbered, and the whole tract well watered, and may ſuit to be divided. There is on the premiſes, a convenient mill-ſeat, 24 feet head and fall, a race and dam now made, the timber ſawed for the wheels, and water ſufficient for two mills; likewiſe, a new ſtone building with two rooms on a floor and two fire-places, a cellar under the whole, with a log kitchen adjoining the houſe; alſo two ſpring-houſes over good ſprings near the door, a barn, ſtables, ſheds, &c. and a fine bearing orchard of good fruit. The title is clear, and the terms will be made eaſy. For further information, enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, or of Lieut. Col. *Perry*, at the Upper Ferry on Schuylkill, or of Mr. *Samuel Culbertſon*, at the Yellow Springs.

Likewiſe to be ſold, on the ſame day and place, horſes, cows, ſwine, houſhold furniture and implements of huſbandry. Due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

¶ JAMES MARTIN.

TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION in Blockley townſhip, about 4 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and 2 miles from the Corporation Ferry over Schuylkill, on Marſhall's road, containing about 120 acres of land, great part whereof may be very eaſily brought into excellent good meadow, very convenient for grazing or mowing, the greateſt part of it is cleared and good; there is a very good new log-houſe thereon, with two large rooms below and good garrets above; likewiſe a very large new barn, not intirely finiſhed, and a young orchard. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, or know the terms, may apply to WILLIAM BISPHAM, now living on the ſame. §

THESE are to forewarn all perſons from taking aſſignment of a Note of Three Pounds Ten Shillings, dated the 25th of November, 1775, from the ſubſcriber, to John Johnſton, of Carliſle, as I am determined to diſpute the payment of ſaid Note. THOMAS M'CLEARY. ¶

RUN away on the 11th day of February, 1776, from the ſubſcriber, in Coneſtogoe townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Matthew Campbel*, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a wild look; had on, when he went away, a half-worn wool hat, brown lincey coat and jacket, made after the Menoniſts faſhion, red ſtriped handkerchief, buckſkin breeches, blue ſtockings, and good ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ SAMUEL MOOR.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 12th of March, 1776, *from the ſubſcriber, living in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the following ſervants, viz.* Frederick Brick, *a German, born in the country of Heſſe, about 29 years of age, about 5 feet high, by trade a taylor, has browniſh hair, intermixed with grey, ſpeaks good Hollandiſh and German, and very quick; he is very apt to get drunk, and very unruly when ſo: Had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue cloth coat, waiſtcoat and breeches of blue hair pluſh, a grey nap ſurtout, new ſhoes, one white and three check ſhirts, a new raccoon hat, a pair of ribbed and a pair of plain worſted ſtockings.* Magdalene Brick *(his wife) born in the country of Wertenberg, in Germany, ſhe is remarkably round ſhouldered, her fingers and thumbs are all crooked, has ſandy hair, and of a pale complexion: Took with her a brown damaſk gown, and black petticoat with white flowers. They took with them a ſmall female child, about ſix months old, and were ſeen about 35 miles from Philadelphia on the Bethlehem road. It is ſuppoſed they are gone towards Shamokin, as the man ran away once before, and was taken up near Fort Auguſta. Whoever takes up the above deſcribed ſervants, and ſecures them in any goal, and acquaints the ſubſcriber thereof, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by* WILLIAM HEMBEL. ¶

WAS LOST, *between Philadelphia and the Black-horſe, on Lancaſter road, a bundle of SOAL LEATHER, containing ſix ſides. Whoever finds the ſame, and delivers it to Lieut. Col. Caleb Parry, Ferry-keeper, on Schuylkill, or to the ſubſciber, or gives information where it may be had, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward, paid by* JACOB HINKLE.

N. B. *Shoemakers and others are deſired to take notice if ſaid leather ſhould be offered for ſale.* March 9, 1776. ‡

New-Garden, Third-Month 25, 1776.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION, containing 220 acres of tolerable good LAND, about one half cleared, a good quantity of meadow made and an opportunity of making more, a good brick dwelling-houſe and ſtone kitchen, a good frame barn, a pretty large orchard; ſaid plantation is within half a mile of New-garden Meeting-houſe. The title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN MARSHALL, in Weſt-Bradford townſhip, or to WILLIAM MILLER, in New-garden townſhip aforeſaid, who will ſhew the premiſes, and treat of the conditions of ſale. ¶

Seventeen Pounds Ten Shillings Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. Frederick Vernon's company, of the fourth Battalion of Pennſylvania forces, the following perſons, viz. *John Hickman*, born in Cheſter county, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, marked with the ſmall-pox, ſhort brown hair, grey eyes, aged about 26 years. *Joſeph England*, born in Cheſter county, aged 21 years, about 6 feet high, dark ſhort hair, loſt his fore teeth. *Thomas Brakinbridge*, born in Ireland, a middle-aged man, ſwarthy complexion, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. *John Moore*, born in Ireland, a middle-aged perſon, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. *Silas Harry*, born in Pennſylvania, between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. *Eliſha Parker*, born in Pennſylvania, near 6 feet high, 21 years of age, black hair, enliſted in the Great Swamp, in Bucks county. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, ſhall receive the above reward, or Five Pounds for *Hickman* and *England* each, and Thirty Shillings for *Brakinbridge*, *Moore*, and *Harry*, each, or Three Pounds for *Parker*, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK VERNON, Capt. 4th P. B.

March 27, 1776.

N. B. If *Brakinbridge*, *Moore* and *Parker*, join their reſpective Battalion, within ten days from the date hereof, they ſhall be pardoned, and any perſon or perſons harbouring ſaid deſerters, contrary to this advertiſement, will be looked upon as inimical to American freedom; and all other ſoldiers of Capt. Vernon's company abſent on furlow, or otherwiſe, are deſired to join the company, within three days from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be deemed deſerters. ‖ 7 ſ 6.

Uwchland Townſhip, Cheſter County, March 5, 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his BAIL, a certain man, named Daniel John, *about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, brown curled hair, talks much upon the Welſh tongue, has a very loud voice, and likes ſpiritous liquor well; he is about 50 years of age, and a Turner by trade; had on, when he went away, an old beaver hat, ſtriped cotton handkerchief, a light coloured rough ſurtout coat, a lightiſh coloured cloſe-bodied coat, with ſleeves of other cloth, white drilling breeches, white woollen ſtockings, old ſhoes, with ſtrings. Whoever takes up the ſaid* Daniel John, *and ſecures him in of his Majeſty's goals, and gives notice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ GEORGE PHIPPS.

THE ROYAL OAK,

A FULL BLOOD,

HE is a beautiful jet black, with a ſtar in his forehead, full 15 hands high, riſing 8 years old. He was got by the noted Horſe *Othello*, commonly called *Black-and-all-Black*, his dam was Dr. Maglather's *Lovely Lacer*, a moſt beautiful Mare, got by the famous *Flying-Childers*, near the city of *Annapolis*; his grandam by Lord Chatworth's *Boſphorus*, that won ſeven King's plates. It is needleſs to ſay more of the pedigree of the *Royal Oak*, as his complete figure is ſufficient to recommend him to all judges of horſes.

He is in excellent order, and will cover till the firſt day of Auguſt next, at the ſubſcribers, living in the townſhip of *Pittſgrove*, and county of *Salem*, near the Widow *Champney*'s tavern, at the low rate of *One Pound Five Shillings* the ſingle leap, *Fifty Shillings* the ſeaſon, and *Four Pounds Ten Shillings* to inſure a colt; the money to be paid for the leaps and ſeaſon, at the end of the ſeaſon. Any Gentlemen that makes choice of the *Royal Oak*, may depend on proper care being taken of their Mares, and good paſtures at *Two Shillings* per week, by the ſubſcribers.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, and
‖ 7 ſ 6. WILLIAM RIDDLE.

THE NOTED HORSE

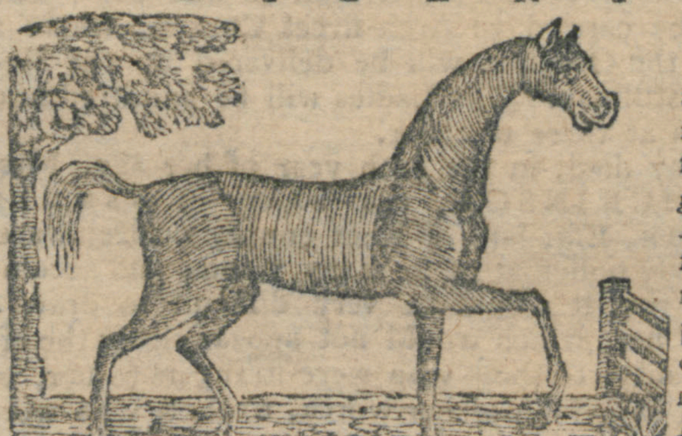
Northumberland, or Iriſh Grey,

WILL COVER this Seaſon at the Subſcriber's, in Wright's-Town, Bucks County, at *Three Dollars* the ſingle Leap, *Six Dollars* the Seaſon, and *Three Pounds Ten Shillings* to inſure a Foal. The Money to be paid the Firſt of next October. Good Paſture at *Two Shillings and Six-pence* per Week. Good Attendance will be given by

March 28, 1776. ‖ WILLIAM BENNET.

THE NOTED FULL-BLOODED HORSE

LIBERTY



IS in excellent order, and will cover mares until the firſt day of *Auguſt*, at *Three Pounds* the ſeaſon, and the money is to be paid by the firſt day of *September* next, or *Five Pounds* to inſure a foal. He will ſtand at *Caleb Bickkam*'s tavern, in *Woodberry* town, *Glouceſter* county, from the firſt day of April until the 14th, and then to be moved to the plantation of *Samuel Spicer*, Eſq; at *Cooper*'s Creek Bridge, one mile from *Cooper's* Ferries, and will be moved every two weeks the ſeaſon through.

LIBERTY is a blood bay, 15 hands and an inch high, riſing 11 years old, very lengthy and ſtrong, and allowed by all good judges to be as handſome a horſe as any in *America*, and ſuperior to any in moving, for gaiety, good ſpirits, and eaſe to the rider. At 4 years old he was entered to run the 4 mile heats on *Hempſted* courſe, and was allowed by a number of ſpectators preſent to run it in as ſhort a time as any horſe in *America* at that age. He ſtarted twice ſince, once a ſingle mile, the other two miles, and won both with great eaſe. He is ſure in getting foals, and his colts are as promiſing as any in *America*. His dam was *Old Milley*, a beautiful thorough-bred mare, originally ſprung from the *Flying Childers*, and got by that noted running horſe *Dove*, imported from the north of *England*, got by *Cade* out of the Gardiner's mare, who won ſix royal plates of 100 Guineas each. *Dove* was entered at *Tyne* with ſix capital colts of the ſame age, diſtanced one, and beat the reſt with eaſe.

Great care will be taken of the mares, and paſture provided at 2 ſ 6 per week. JOHN SNODE.

The Horſe YOUNG FAWN is in good order, and will cover this ſeaſon at the ſame ſtables with *Liberty*, and be moved with him the ſeaſon out, at *Twenty Shillings* the ſeaſon, or *Fifteen Shillings* if paid by the firſt of *Auguſt* next. *Fawn* is a good ſorrel, 15 hands and 2 inches high, riſing 8 years old, has a blaze in his face, and 4 white feet. He was got by the *Old Fawn*, who was a colt of the *Old Arabian*. †

Mill-Creek, Third-Month 21, 1776.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

THAT antient TAVERN, known by the Sign of the Red-Lyon, on the Road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, ſix Miles from the latter. It may be entered on the Firſt of the Fifth-Month (called May) next. For further Particulars, enquire of the Owner, living at the premiſes.

† JAMES GIBBONS.

March 22, 1776.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, *laſt night, from the ſubſcribers, living in Eaſt-Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a large black MARE (riſing 3 years old) and Bridle. She has a very white large ſtar, a natural trotter, carries well, of the dray breed, has neither brand nor ear-mark. Was ſtolen at the ſame time, out of looms, about 37 or 38 yards of tow linen, filled with fineſt filling at the latter end, 3 or 4 yards ſtriped lincey at firſt end; likewiſe was ſtolen about 6 yards of camblet, of a lightiſh brown, better than three quarters wide, filled with red. A reward of Forty Shillings for the Mare, Twenty for the Cloth, and Forty for the Thief, or Thirty Shillings a-piece if more than one Thief, will be given, by* THOMAS WOODWARD, *jun. and* JACOB HAYES. ¶

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, in Buckingham, Bucks county, the 14th of March, 1776, two red roaned Geldings, both bald faced, one about 14 hands high, 8 or 10 years old, a pacer, ſhod all round; the other about 13 hands high, 6 years old, a trotter, ſhod only before; each of them had on a ſaddle, when taken up. The owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, from

¶ JOHN KERR.

WHEREAS *AGNES DODS*, wife of the ſubſcriber, hath eloped from him; theſe are to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting after this 3d day of February, 1776.

¶ *JOHN DODS.*

Several SUMS of MONEY

To be LETT at Intereſt, on good real Security,

BY *JOHN ORD*,

NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER,

In Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. §

To be expoſed to SALE by public VENDUE (for ready money only) on the ſecond day of the Fourth-Month next, called April, to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold, at the late dwelling-houſe of John Jones, *tanner, in Germantown, deceaſed,*

ALL his STOCK on hand, conſiſting of a large number of ſoal and upper leather, hides in the vats; likewiſe a conſiderable quantity of ſoal, upper, and bridle leather; kips and calf-ſkins, tanned and curried; Spaniſh oak, hemlock and black oak bark, and tanners and curriers tools. At the ſame time will be ſold a variety of houſhold goods and kitchen furniture, alſo horſes and cows, carts, ploughs and harrows, a ſled, and ſundry utenſils of huſbandry, alſo a two-wheel chaiſe, and a ſley with ſuitable gears; likewiſe wheat, barley, and rye in the ground. Attendance will be given at the time and place abovementioned, by ANN JONES, Adminiſtratrix.

WILLIAM PUSEY, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. All perſons who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt it, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be adjuſted and paid. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, by the Subſcriber, living in Worceſter townſhip, on the Reading-town road, near the 21 miles Stone, on Tueſday, the 16th of April next, at 9 o'clock in the morning,

HORSES, Cows, Hogs, a Waggon, Sley, Plough and Harrow, ſundry Houſhold Furniture, and Implements of Huſbandry, &c. Attendance will be given at the time and place of Sale, and the Conditions made known, by

ADOLPH MYER.

N. B. All perſons having any demands on the ſubſcriber are deſired to bring in their accounts ſpeedily, in order to be ſettled and diſcharged; and thoſe who are indebted to him are alſo requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, as he is ſoon to move from the place. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 12th of the Fourth-Month next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Joſeph Wright, deceaſed,

A CERTAIN Meſſuage, Tenement, or Tract of LAND, lying and being in Middle-town, in the county of Bucks, containing as by the deed of ſaid land 180 acres, adjoining to land of Solomon Headly, Garrat Vanhorn, and others; with a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, and ſeveral other conveniencies, about 140 acres of which are cleared, 15 or 16 acres whereof are mowable, and more may be made, the reſt woodland; there are likewiſe on the premiſes ſeveral acres of orchard. The terms of ſale will be made known at the time and place, by

§ JAMES MOON, and SOLOMON HEADLY, Executors.

Salem, New-Jerſey, March 7, 1776.

THESE are to give notice to the Creditors of the ſubſcribers, priſoners, confined for debt in the goal of the county of Salem, that they be and appear before Grant Gibbon, John Holmes, Andrew Sinnickſon, Robert Johnſon, John Mayhew, Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county of Salem, or any two of them, at the houſe of Joſeph Haynes, in Salem, on the 17th day of April next, to ſhew cauſe why we ſhould not be releaſed from our confinement, according to an Act of the General Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, intituled *An Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors.*

ABRAHAM VANNEMAN,
¶ TIMOTHY CONNER.

March 5, 1776.

THESE are to give notice to the creditors of Thomas Vaughan, a priſoner, confined for debt in the goal of Salem, that they be and appear before Grant Gibbon, Andrew Sinickſon, John Holmes, John Mayhew, or any two of them, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for ſaid county, at the houſe of Joſeph Haynes, in Salem, on Thurſday, the 11th day of April next, to ſhew cauſe why the ſaid debtor ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeable to an Act of the General Aſſembly, intituled, *An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors.* ¶

Northern Liberties, March 5, 1776.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the Deſk of the Subſcriber, laſt Night, a Sum of Money, conſiſting of 17 Half Johannes's, between Seventy and Eighty Pounds, chiefly Maryland Money; alſo Nine Pounds Continental Money. Whoever will diſcover the Thief or Thieves concerned in the above Robbery, ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice, and the Money got, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM WOODROW.

TO BE LETT,

THAT noted STORE, near the Brick Meeting, in Eaſt-Nottingham; it is without Exception one of the beſt Stands in all Nottingham, being on a Spot where the Roads from all Quarters center. Any Perſon inclining to rent is deſired to apply to the Subſcriber, at the Sign of the Croſs Keys, at ſaid Place, on or before the Firſt of May next.

¶ GEORGE LEGGET.

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